

PROCEEDINGS

57th Annual Meeting

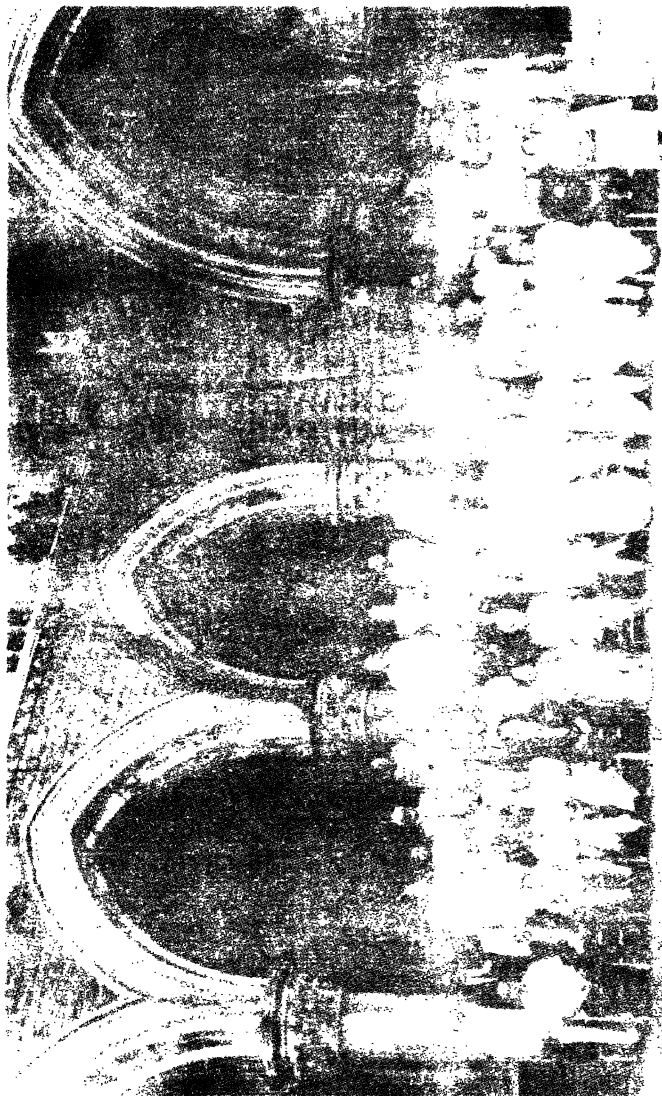
Date : February 20-21, 1982

**Venue : University of Bombay
Bombay**

ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

DINDAYAL UPADHYA MARG, NEW DELHI-2

Group photograph on the occasion of the
57th Annual Meeting of the AIU



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ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

PROCEEDINGS

The fifty-seventh annual meeting of the Association of Indian Universities was held at University of Bombay, Bombay, on 20-21 February, 1982. The following members were present :

1. Prof. G.S. Marwaha
(President, AIU)
Director
Indian School of Mines
Dhanbad.
2. Prof. Ram Joshi
Vice-Chancellor
University of Bombay
Bombay.
3. Prof. U.N. Singh
Vice-Chancellor
University of Allahabad
Allahabad.
4. Shri A.S. Rao
Vice-Chancellor
Andhra University
Waltair.
5. Prof. S.V. Chittibabu
Vice-Chancellor
Annamalai University
Annamalainagar.
6. Dr. A.G. Sharma
Vice-Chancellor
Awadhesh Pratap Singh
University
Rewa.
7. Dr. Iqbal Narain
Vice-Chancellor
Banaras Hindu University
Varanasi.

8. Dr. M.N. Viswanathiah
Vice-Chancellor
Bangalore University
Bangalore.
9. Dr. B.C. Parekh
Vice-Chancellor
M.S. University of Baroda
Baroda.
10. Prof. I.J. Dhruv
Vice-Chancellor
Bhavnagar University
Bhavnagar.
11. Prof. Ramaranjan Mukherji
Vice-Chancellor
University of Burdwan
Burdwan.
12. Dr. R.K. Poddar
Vice-Chancellor
University of Calcutta
Calcutta.
13. Prof. K.A. Jaleel
Vice-Chancellor
Calicut University
Calicut.
14. Dr. Ramesh Mohan
Director,
Central Institute of English
and Foreign Languages
Hyderabad.
15. Shri A. P. C. Veerabahu
Vice-President
Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachin
Sabha
Hyderabad.
(Substitute Member)
16. Dr. Gurbakhsh Singh
Vice-Chancellor
University of Delhi
Delhi.
17. Dr. S.D. Gogoi
Vice-Chancellor
Dibrugarh University
Dibrugarh.
18. Dr. M. Aram
Vice-Chancellor
Gandhigram Rural Institute
Madurai.
19. Shri B.D. Bhatt
Vice-Chancellor
University of Garhwal
Srinagar (Garhwal)
20. Dr. J.M. Choudhury
Vice-Chancellor
University of Gauhati
Gauhati.
21. Shri Anand Sarup
Vice-Chancellor
G. B. Pant University of
Agriculture & Technology
Pantnagar.

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| <p>22. Shri K. S. Shastri
Vice-Chancellor
Gujarat University
Ahmedabad.</p> | <p>29. Dr. Devendra Sharma
Vice-Chancellor
University of Indore
Indore.</p> |
| <p>23. Dr. J. S. Grewal
Vice-Chancellor
Guru Nanak Dev University
Amritsar.</p> | <p>30. Shri R. P. Naik
Vice-Chancellor
University of Jabalpur
Jabalpur.</p> |
| <p>24. Dr. D. R. Bhumbha
Vice-Chancellor
Haryana Agricultural University
Hissar.</p> | <p>31. Dr. M. M. Chakrabarty
Vice-Chancellor
Jadavpur University
Calcutta.</p> |
| <p>25. Dr. L. P. Sinha
Vice-Chancellor
Himachal Pradesh University
Simla.</p> | <p>32. Dr. G. Laxmi Narayana
Vice-Chancellor
Jawaharlal Nehru Tech-
nological University
Hyderabad.</p> |
| <p>26. Prof. B. S. Ramakrishna
Vice-Chancellor
University of Hyderabad
Hyderabad.</p> | <p>33. Dr. K. K. Tiwari
Vice-Chancellor
Jiwaji University
Gwalior.</p> |
| <p>27. Dr. P. V. Indiresan
Director
Indian Institute of Technology
Madras.</p> | <p>34. Dr. M. M. Mehta
Vice-Chancellor
Jodhpur University
Jodhpur.</p> |
| <p>28. Dr. M. R. Gautam
Vice-Chancellor
Indira Kala Sangeet
Vishwavidyalaya
Khairagarh.</p> | <p>35. Prof. Jaffar Nizam
Vice-Chancellor
Kakatiya University
Warangal.</p> |

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| <p>36. Dr. S. Mookerjee
Vice-Chancellor
Kalyani University
Kalyani.</p> | <p>43. Dr. V. Sp. Manickam
Vice-Chancellor
Madurai Kamaraj University
Madurai.</p> |
| <p>37. Dr. Jayamanta Mishra
Vice-Chancellor
Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga
Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya
Darbhanga.</p> | <p>44. Dr. K. K. Mandal
Vice-Chancellor
Magadh University
Bodh-Gaya.</p> |
| <p>38. Dr. (Mrs.) Hemlata Swarup
Vice-Chancellor
Kanpur University
Kanpur.</p> | <p>45. Shri Hardwar Lal
Vice-Chancellor
Maharshi Dayanand University
Rontak.</p> |
| <p>39. Dr. W. U. Malik
Vice-Chancellor
University of Kashmir
Srinagar (J&K)</p> | <p>46. Prof. T. Ratho
Vice-Chancellor
Manipur University
Imphal.</p> |
| <p>40. Dr. A. V. Varughese
Vice-Chancellor
University of Kerala
Trivandrum.</p> | <p>47. Dr. B. R. Bhonsle
Vice-Chancellor
Marathwada University
Aurangabad.</p> |
| <p>41. Dr. M. Kuttappan
Vice-Chancellor
Kurukshetra University
Kurukshetra.</p> | <p>48. Prof. K. S. Hegde
Vice-Chancellor
University of Mysore
Mysore.</p> |
| <p>42. Dr. M. Santappa
Vice-Chancellor
University of Madras
Madras.</p> | <p>49. Prof. D. Bhaskara Reddy
Vice-Chancellor
Nagarjuna University
Nagarjunanagar (Guntur).</p> |

Dr. P.K. Ghosh
Vice-Chancellor
North Bengal University
Raja Rammohunpur(Darjeeling)

57. Prof. Devipada Bhattacharya
Vice-Chancellor
Rabindra Bharati University
Calcutta.

Prof. G. Ram Reddy
Vice-Chancellor
Osmania University
Hyderabad.

58. Dr. A.K. Dhan
Vice-Chancellor
Ranchi University
Ranchi.

Prof. R.C. Paul
Vice-Chancellor
Panjab University
Chandigarh.

59. Dr. B.K. Srivastava
Vice-Chancellor
Ravishankar University
Raipur.

Dr. S.P. Sinha
Vice-Chancellor
Patna University
Patna.

60. Shri K.N. Shah
Vice-Chancellor
Sardar Patel University
Vallabh Vidyanagar.

Prof. R.G. Takwale
Vice-Chancellor
University of Poona
Poona.

61. Shri S.R. Dave
Vice-Chancellor
Saurashtra University
Rajkot.

Dr. A.S. Atwal
Dean, Postgraduate Studies
Punjab Agricultural University
Ludhiana.
(Substitute Member)

62. Shri R.K. Kanbarkar
Vice-Chancellor
Shivaji University
Kolhapur.

Dr. Bhagat Singh
Vice-Chancellor
Punjabi University
Patiala.

63. Dr. (Mrs.) Jyoti H. Trivedi
Vice-Chancellor
S.N.D.T. Women's University
Bombay.

64. Dr. G. J. Desai
Vice-Chancellor
South Gujarat University
Surat.

65. Shri P. N. Bhandari
Vice-Chancellor
University of Udaipur
Udaipur.

66. Dr. Amlan Datta
Vice-Chancellor
Visva-Bharati
Santiniketan.

NEW MEMBERS

67. Shri G. B. K. Hooja
Vice-Chancellor
Gurukula Kangri Vishwavidyalaya
Hardwar.

68. Prof. R. N. Saxena
Vice-Chancellor
Kashi Vidyapeeth
Varanasi.

Dr. Amrik Singh
Secretary-AIU

INVITEES :

University Grants Commission

Dr. (Mrs.) Madhuri R. Shah, Chairman

Shri R. K. Chhabra, Secretary

OTHERS :

Prof. M. Athar Ali
Professor of History
Aligarh Muslim University
Aligarh.

Shri B. Bhattacharyya
Finance Officer
University of Burdwan
Burdwan.

Shri G.M. Rajarshi
Registrar
University of Bombay
Bombay.

Shri A.K. Gupta
Registrar
Jadavpur University
Calcutta.

Shri A.K. Chaudhuri
Registrar
University of Burdwan
Burdwan.

Shri Rajindra Pardeep
Dean, Students Welfare &
Dean of Colleges
Maharshi Dayanand University
Rohtak.

Shri P.K. Banerjee
Inspector of Colleges
University of Burdwan
Burdwan.

Dr. Saingenga
Director, College Development
Council
North Eastern Hill University
Shillong.

WELCOME ADDRESS

by

Prof. Ram Joshi
Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay

Respected Chancellor Sir,

Smt. Sharadchandrika Patil, Hon'ble Minister for Education in the
Government of Maharashtra

Dr. Madhuri Shah, Chairman, University Grants Commission,

Mr. President and Members of the Association of Indian Universities,

Distinguished Members of the Academic Fraternity,

Ladies & Gentlemen,

On behalf of the University of Bombay and on behalf of myself and my colleagues in the Executive Council of the University, I extend a very warm and cordial welcome to all the dignitaries who have come from different parts of India to participate in the 57th Annual Meeting of the Association of Indian Universities.

This meeting of the Association has more than the usual significance for this University. If I may say so, Bombay is the birth place of the Association of Indian Universities. As you all know it was here way back in 1925 that the Vice-Chancellors of 11 out of the 15 universities then existing in India met in the precincts of the University Library and decided that it was desirable to have some organisation of

the universities which would provide a forum for the discussion of common problems and for bringing about better coordination among universities. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, then Vice-Chancellor of this University, presided over that meeting. The next occasion when the Association met in the city under the auspices of the Bombay University was in 1939. The sister University of S.N.D.T. had the honour to play host in 1962. Thus, this 57th Meeting is the fourth occasion the Association is meeting here if you include the founding meeting held in 1925. We are naturally happy at the honour done to this University by the Association by accepting our invitation to hold the meeting here.

Another significance is derived from the fact that this meeting is taking place in the 125th Year of the University. As one of the three oldest Universities in this country, we are observing this year as the Post-Centennial Silver Jubilee Year and a number of academic projects and programmes have been chalked out to celebrate the occasion. We are understandably delighted and even proud at this happy coincidence.

Chancellor Sir, I am deeply indebted to you for having readily consented to inaugurate this Conference. You have been a source of inspiration and strength to all of us in this University. Your presence adds to the importance of this occasion and I am sure your Inaugural Address will give the assembled Vice-Chancellors food for serious thought. I am also grateful to the Hon'ble Education Minister Smt. Patil and Dr. Madhuri Shah for making it convenient to participate in this function inspite of their busy schedules.

We are meeting at a time when higher education in this country is at the cross-roads of history, as it were. Many complex problems confront us and the survival and progress of the university system depend upon the correctness of the decisions we collectively take. This will call for an accurate assessment of the current problems in the long term perspective extending into the next century which is almost upon us and involving considerations of the change of direction and of right priorities.

This is no mean task by any reckoning. In fact, the task has been rendered considerably more difficult by the new environment of scepticism which one notices emerging not only in India but in many parts of the world. The belief that on the basis of reason and rational thought man would successfully comprehend his environment to the benefit of a better evolution of mankind is increasingly under attack by the rising tide of irrationalism in thought and action. This has undermined one of the central notions upon which a university is based, viz. that learning is cumulative and that the opportunity for rational discourse is its raison d'etre. Under these circumstances, academic statesmanship of the highest order, both in and out of the universities, will be necessary if universities are to fulfil their historic mission. I fervently hope that our deliberations will initiate just the kind of process which will gather momentum and provide a new thrust for reshaping the future of university education in this country.

I am extremely happy that majority of the Vice-Chancellors have been able to make it convenient to attend this meeting. We have tried our best to make your stay reasonably comfortable. We have even managed to extend by a couple of weeks Bombay's 'winter' for your comfort. But there are bound to be deficiencies and shortcomings in our arrangements. Bombay City is not very favourably placed in the matter of infrastructural facilities for the holding of large Conferences. I, therefore, beseech you to forgive us for any inadequacies that you may experience and to bear with us cheerfully for the next three days.

Once again I extend a cordial welcome to all of you.

JAI HIND

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

By

Air Chief Marshal O.P. Mehra, PVSM
Chancellor, University of Bombay

&

Governor of Maharashtra

DR. MARWAHA, SHRIMATI PATIL, DR. MADHURI
SHAH, DR. AMRIK SINGH, PROF. RAM JOSHI
VICE-CHANCELLORS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

It is indeed a privilege to have been asked to inaugurate the 57th Annual Meeting of the Association of Indian Universities. It is a matter of pride for us as we are hosting this meeting during the post-Centenary Silver Jubilee Year of one of the oldest Universities of the country—the Bombay University.

I greatly value this opportunity of being in your midst. This inauguration has given me an opportunity to meet a galaxy of educational administrators —men of eminence who are engaged in the most exciting and rather exacting task of shaping the "young" which is synonymous with work connected with shaping the future — the destiny of the nation. You have a very onerous and noble mission — a mission full of satisfaction.

There is no denying the fact that the Association of Indian Universities has been doing excellent work by providing leadership in the field of higher education. It has contributed

substantially to the promotion of higher education in all its facets. However it is time for the Association to do some introspection. It should ask itself whether it has done all that is necessary; whether it can play a more positive and meaningful role; whether it has done enough to mould higher education in our country to be more relevant and functional to meet the aspirations and needs of a society in the throes of revolutionary changes and the challenges and opportunities of an era dominated by science and technology.

We are living in an age in which phenomenal scientific and technological progress have brought about widespread transformations in social and cultural conditions. In the rapidly changing contemporary world, Universities are undergoing a profound change in their scope, functions and organisations and are in the process of continuous and rapid evolution. Their tasks are no longer confined to the traditional functions of merely teaching and examining. While they are assuming new functions the older ones are increasing in range, depth and complexity. We have to keep pace with this change if we are not to be left out of the race.

The Universities are facing many critical problems today, the foremost among them being the large number of students seeking admissions to institutions of higher learning. The student enrolment has risen from 1.74 lakhs in 1950-51 to more than 28 lakhs in 1980-81 — an increase of approximately sixteen times in 30 years. Is this fact any consolation to all of us? With quantitative expansion quality has suffered and to that extent higher education has become counter-productive. The craze for higher education is partly due to the fact that a degree is still a valid passport for employment though it has been devalued many times. The criminal wastage of our slender resources caused by the high percentage of failures is something which we should avoid at all costs. This can be achieved by selective admissions—based strictly on merit and ability to derive benefit from advanced studies. Those who do not have it in them to benefit from higher education should be diverted to the vocational stream at the plus two stage itself. But before doing that we must create the necessary infrastructure facilities for vocational education.

Another burning problem facing some of our Universities is the problem of reservations. Whilst commenting on this issue soon after the Gujarat agitation the Prime-Minister had occasion to remark somewhat on the following lines:

We opted for reservations to correct a great historical injustice. The spirit of this provision is to bring about equality. It was envisaged as a transitional measure and not as a permanent measure. It has been extended from time to time to help those who need help. It was never the purpose to create a situation whereby those with high merit would be discriminated against. Since as a nation we need equality as well as quality, we have to adopt some kind of reconciliation between the claims of quality and equality. This is a challenge which the country must face with wisdom, sagacity and understanding.

In this context it is pertinent to quote Dr. S. Radhakrishnan from his commentary on the Bhagavad Gita which says :

"It is not a question of identical opportunities for all men to rise to the highest station in social life, for men differ in their powers, but a question of giving equal opportunities for all so that they may bring their respective gifts to fruition. Each one should have the opportunity of achieving his human fullness, the fruits of wisdom and virtue, according to his efforts and conditions. It makes little difference whether we dig the earth or do business or govern a state or meditate in a cell."

"Society is a functional organisation and all functions which are essential for the health of society are to be regarded as socially equal. Individuals of varying capacities are bound together in a living organic social system. Democracy is not an attempt at uniformity which is impossible but at an integrated variety. All men are equally necessary for society, and their contributions from their different stations are of equal value".

Higher enrolment and the rising cost of university education has a serious impact on the University finances and in turn on the quality of education. The gap between resources and the needs is ever increasing. The income of the Universities from their own resources has considerably declined over the years while the ever-increasing cost of higher education has forced the Universities to rely more and more on public finances. This is bound to place severe constraints on their autonomy and academic freedom which is not in the best interest of higher education. I have no doubt in my mind that the State has a very special responsibility in financing university education. Universities can only be run efficiently if they are not starved of finances and vital resources. Who else but the State can provide resources of the order required by our Universities? Benevolent administrations are conscious of this responsibility. There is also the tendency amongst Governments to call the tune in direct violation of the autonomy of the Universities. This is an unfortunate development which must be remedied at all costs if education and its benefits are not regimented or stifled. You are in the best position to consider this vital question and come forward with suggestions which will ensure for our Universities adequate resources and an atmosphere devoid of any form of constraints or shackles.

Our present day education system encourages the students to cram a few books or selected portions of books so as to obtain a degree. Teaching is done mainly in the form of lecturing and that too within the limits of the prescribed syllabi. This, however, does not encourage self-study, arouse the student's curiosity to look beyond the text-books, broaden his horizon or stimulate his intellectual faculties. It appears to me that teachers themselves have lost the excitement of a searching mind and therefore fail to inspire students. As Rabindranath Tagore once said, "A teacher can never truly teach unless he is still learning himself." A lamp can never light another lamp unless it continues to burn its own flame. The teacher who has come to the end of his subject, who has no living traffic with his knowledge but merely repeats his lesson to his students can only lead their minds ; he cannot quicken them. "Truth not only must inform but must inspire. If the inspiration dries out and the information only accumulates, then truth loses its infinity." The type of teaching, practised by many teachers,

which leaves no scope for creativity is no teaching as it is totally inadequate to meet the challenges of the times and changing dimensions of modern knowledge. How to inspire the teachers to pursue the path of learning and scholarship with dedication and missionary zeal, how to inspire them to take to teaching in a spirit of service and sacrifice and how students' own initiative to learn could be fostered — these are all matters which should be your immediate as also constant concern.

We bemoan that the academic atmosphere in our seats of higher learning is marred very often by student unrest, violence and other undesirable incidents. Personally I feel that there is basically nothing wrong with our students. The Gita enjoins upon us : "Whatsoever a great man does, the same is done by others as well. Whatever standard he sets, the world follows." Commenting on this Dr. Radhakrishnan says : "Common people imitate the standards set by the elect. Democracy has become confused with disbelief in great men. The Gita points out that the great men are the pathmakers who blaze the trail that other men follow. The light generally comes through individuals who are in advance of society. They see the light shining on the mountain heights while their fellows sleep in the valley below. They are, in the words of Jesus, the "salt," the "leaven," the "light" of human communities. When they proclaim the splendour of that light, a few recognize it and slowly the many are persuaded to follow them." Our salvation lies in the teachers setting the pace, the example by being models of devotion to work, their responsibilities and above all in the conduct of matters effecting education and educational ethics. I do hope with these words I have driven home the message through honouring which we can make our Universities seats of serenity, knowledge and character.

If at all, the students are victims of the evils inherent in our educational system especially the inability of our institutions to set the right example and to keep students fully, and what is more important, usefully occupied. The disturbing feature of the campus life today is that less and less time is spent on academic work. In many Universities the actual number of working days in a year is far less than even the stipulated 180 which itself, in my opinion, is on the lower side. As

the dictum goes "An empty mind is a devil's workshop". With nothing purposeful to engage in, we cannot blame the students if they fall an easy prey to the machinations of interested parties and become indisciplined and violent. It is, therefore, necessary that the students' energies are channelled into meaningful and challenging pursuits. This can be achieved through intensification of both curricular and co-curricular activities. There are ample examples within and outside the country of institutions which have achieved results through intensification of work. They subscribe to the dictum 'work is worship'.

Our students must be guided to use their knowledge and skills to solve various problems being faced by the community around. They can devise methods for improving their functional efficiency and develop in them a rational attitude and, above all, creative urges in them. In this way the idealism, energy and dynamism of students could be effectively used for constructive purposes which will benefit the society.

Universities have an obligation to society as torch-bearers of social progress and change. The knowledge they impart must have relevance to the great problem of leading a purposeful life in a rapidly changing world. The success of any University should be gauged by its ability to give a new direction to the thought and action of the young and its ability to shape the higher intelligence of the nation and prepare it for the major tasks ahead. Unless education becomes functional and develops a problem solving character it will not in anyway help to improve the quality of life of our people.

One of the problems causing grave concern to all those who are interested in maintaining peace on the campus and unhampered pursuit of the aims of higher education is the role of the students' unions. The present system of elections to the Unions has led to an unhealthy and rapid politicisation of the student community. Its impact is felt on the functioning of University administration and more so on its academic life. This is not a desirable feature. It is the responsibility of the leadership in all walks of life including the political leadership to ensure that the University environment is not disturbed. I

am not advocating that we should do away with Students' Unions altogether. Avenues for ventilating grievances and for participation must be kept open to the students. What is, however, required is a qualitative change in the system of representation. It is my considered view that representation on Students' Unions/Councils should be based on merit and merit alone — merit in academics, co-curricular and extra-curricular activities, social work, sports, etc. I have advocated this aspect in my discussions with the Vice-Chancellors whom I have had the privilege to work with including the Chairman of the University Grants Commission. I do hope that your Association will give due thought to this important factor which affects the academic atmosphere of Universities.

Universities are nurseries of not only learning, knowledge and broadening of the frontiers of the knowledge but more importantly, temples of character building and through that process of nurturing leadership. If our institutions of higher learning instil in our young men and women character, value systems and democratic discipline we will have the right kind of leadership enveloping every sphere of human activity. Only in the hands of such people will the future of our country be safe.

We should not forget the fact that Universities exist for the students. Their education on right lines is a sacred trust. It is an obligation to the nation. Any segment of the University community which hampers or disrupts the functioning of the University for whatever reason is doing a great disservice to the nation and is betraying this sacred trust. I am convinced that every problem lends itself to a solution. Pressure used to settle issues, inevitably leave behind a trail of bitterness. Issues solved in a healthy environment of mutual trust and confidence ensure lasting goodwill. We should strive to achieve such a state in our seats of higher learning. I appeal to all concerned to ensure peace and harmony at all times irrespective of provocations and inconveniences, if any. We must evolve, if necessary, a code to which each one will subscribe as a matter of honour and faith. Thus and only thus can we ensure the serene atmosphere which temples of learning must possess at all times.

Often it is asked whether it is good to have uniformity in the courses of studies and modes of teaching in different Universities. While this may not be necessary and each University should maintain its own individuality, it is absolutely essential that the present wide disparity in the standards of students successfully emerging from the portals of different Universities in the country is minimised. This to my mind is a fit subject for your deliberations and if necessary national debate. The greatest need of the hour is to appreciate the difference between literacy — the birth right of every citizen — and education — a selective field.

I do not have any claim to be an academician or an educationist. However, I am prompted to make the above comments as a layman from what little experience I have gained by observing the working of Universities in Maharashtra in my capacity as their Chancellor. I do hope that you, the experts in the field, will deliberate on these and other problems being faced by higher education. I am sure, your deliberations will result in meaningful and constructive suggestions which will be given due consideration by those who have to take the ultimate decisions — the pace setters and our policy makers.

I have great pleasure in inaugurating your 57th Annual Meeting and wishing it unqualified success.

JAI HIND

A D D R E S S

by

Smt. Sharadchandrika Patil
Minister for Education
Government of Maharashtra

Mr. Chancellor, Mr. President, the Office-bearers of the AIU, Dr. Madhuri Shah, Chairman of the UGC, Distinguished Vice-Chancellors of the Universities and Heads of deemed Universities.

I indeed consider it to be a great privilege to have been invited to address this distinguished gathering which is taking place in the University of Bombay after four decades or so. The Association of Indian Universities has a unique place in the community of universities where the different systems and different points of views are exchanged in a common forum in a spirit of give and take for the promotion of national system of university education. The multifarious aims of the AIU have been aptly summarised by the Chancellor and Speakers before me. As you are all aware I have recently taken over as the Minister for Education of the State and I am still testing the pulse of the educational world in Maharashtra. Not that I am not aware of the problems of education, more so of higher education, as in the capacity of a Professor in an affiliated college, I have been in close contact with the teachers, managements, students and University authorities. I am particularly happy to have this Conference in the city of Bombay and particularly because it is hosted by the University of Bombay because the University of Bombay is celebrating its Post-Centennial Silver Jubilee Year.

In the last 125 years, I am particularly proud of this University as there were hardly any occasion when this University was required to be closed down. Further the contribution of this University to the enrichment of cultural, political, educational life of this country is an outstanding contribution. This University was started as the second University in India and has been younger only by few months to that of University of Calcutta.

It is indeed difficult to highlight several problems or in another way the several challenges that the higher education is required to face today. There is a campus indiscipline, there is a problem of overcrowding of Universities in metropolitan area and of scarcity in rural area, there is problem of getting qualified teachers in the interior and of the absorption of teachers in the urban area. I would only like to say that as far as the Government is concerned, the Government has progressively supported education by providing higher and higher finances. It is not easy to fill the gap between the rising requirements and the rising demands in resources. Even in last two decades, the enrolment in the Universities has risen by five times, Universities by 2.3 times and the total direct expenditure on higher education has increased by more than six times. In 1960-61 the Central Government and the State Government taken together spent 239 crores of rupees on education, which constituted one per cent of the gross national product. In 1970-71, 2532 crores of rupees have been expended accounting for 2.4% of the GNP. In 1979-80 3,139 crores have been spent with 3.3% of the GNP. In Maharashtra alone the educational budget has gone up from 150 crores in 1978-79 to 406 crores in 1980-81, of which the higher education claims about 80 crores. The benefit of higher education goes to the top people and only three lakhs of students get the benefit. If people engaged in this field go on demanding more and more, the proportionate percentage of money that one is required to spend on the primary and the secondary education which is constitutionally committed expenditure of the State Government could go on diminishing. While imparting higher education is discretionary duty, promotion of primary education is an obligatory duty. It is, therefore, necessary that all of us must consider our demands in the larger perspective. It is also necessary that we must put our ideals first and ask what we can give to the community rather than what we can get from it.

In Maharashtra, the great strides in education could be achieved only because the first generation of the people who got education became teachers — Lokranya Tilak, Agarkar, Dr. Ambedkar and host of others form the societies and without depending on the Government lit the lamp of learning and spread education and its sweetness far and wide. And therefore, working in a University and working in a college has a different connotation and cannot be equated with an industrial or commercial organisation. I would very much like if your Association can deliberate upon the optimisation of higher education on one side and reconciling its size with the socio-economic objectives of our community.

On behalf of myself and on behalf of the Government of Maharashtra, I give my greetings and good wishes to you all and wish the Conference fruitful deliberations as well as an enjoyable stay in the capital of Maharashtra.

JAI HIND

A D D R E S S

by

Dr. (Mrs.) Madhuri R. Shah
Chairman, University Grants Commission

Mr. Chancellor, Mrs. Patil, Minister for Education, President Marwaha, Vice-Chancellor Ram Joshi, Dr. Amrik Singh distinguished Vice-Chancellors, invited guests, ladies and gentlemen:

First of all, let me thank the Association and Professor Ram Joshi in particular for inviting me to the meeting of the Association of Indian Universities. It is with a feeling of nostalgia that I come to my alma mater and to this convocation hall where I received my degree. It is a matter of deep satisfaction to me that the Education Minister of Maharashtra has great rapport with this university.

Every morning when I opened the morning papers in Delhi since I took over as Chairman of the U.G.C. I found that some university or the other had closed down and students and karmcharis had threatened to go on strike or there was a demand for postponement of the examination. All these problems need to be examined by this august body.

Vice-Chancellors face a very important problem and that is to ensure the autonomy of the university that they head. As a Vice-Chancellor and as the Chairman of the University Grants Commission, I for one feel that unless the autonomy of the university is really strengthened it would be very difficult for the universities to function as institutions and temples of higher learning which we need for the development of the country. The trouble with us is that the Vice-Chancellor needs to be

strengthened as well. The revision of the acts, the distribution of powers and functions, representation on different bodies of the universities etc., need to be looked into so that we may be able to find effective functioning of the universities as well as a more congenial atmosphere conducive to higher learning.

One of the Principals of colleges in Delhi wrote to me a very significant letter (I would like to tell you that she must be a good student of mathematics and statistics) that it was less than 30 days a year that the college worked. If this is the work ethos which we find in the universities, what is it that we could do in the Association and what would you expect the UGC to do to create an atmosphere and an environment conducive to higher education and research.

There is talk about limitation of resources. There is a great paradox about beautiful buildings lying unused and still we are continuing to build new ones and making proposals for still more buildings. I think the time has come when we need to try for greater academic excellence and spend our money more usefully. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister for Education here that though the State of Maharashtra has spent three times on education as compared to a few years ago, would you please examine how much money has gone to universities? There is the problem of overdraft that all universities have taken as most of them are in the red. It is high time that the Vice-Chancellors of universities have some peace of mind about the financial needs of their universities.

The expansion of education is not the same thing as the quality of education. Tremendous expansion at the rate of 14% per annum on an average took place during the last few decades. I am very happy to say that this expansion is now contained at 5% per annum. I hope the trend continues. But at the same time the demand for education cannot be spurned. Ways and means of non-formal education, utilisation of the facilities during vacations and during the evening/ early morning may be found.

The restructuring of courses is an other important matter. Universities were asked to make certain proposals in this behalf. I am sorry to say that very few universities have come up with proposals in respect of restructuring and updating of courses, especially in the thrust areas. I think it is high time that we think of making decisions at the university level which are based on academic considerations. The AIU has a tremendous task before it in order to be able to come up with recommendations and suggestions which would give prestige and glory to the universities and meaning and purpose to their programmes.

Collaboration between the State Governments and the universities is there but it is not working satisfactorily. I find that in spite of a number of posts sanctioned in the various Plans the State Governments have not been able to take them as committed expenditure. Look at the auditorium of a college or a science block. The maintenance is poor because money for maintenance comes from the State Government. I am sorry to say that even in the planning of our music department we are unmusical. But we must plan and plan properly in consonance with the objective we have in the mind and the future needs. Maintenance should also be a part of our planning.

One thing which has been disturbing me is about representation of students. We should do something to depoliticise the campus. It is surprising that we find students spending lakhs of rupees in students elections. Every campus is defaced during the elections. Can we not think of a better way of the representation of students? There should be guidelines which are academically sound. The AIU should consider suggestions which should give students a useful and positive role to play. At what level and how is this to be done are matters that require to be worked out.

Then there is the question of selection of teachers in the universities. There is so much of inbreeding in the form of belonging to a political party, a particular caste or region and other unacademic considerations that one finds it hard to believe it. As you travel from the North to the

South you can see all this happening. I would support a programme by which the UGC should pay expenditure for sending a teacher from the North to the South and vice-versa so that there is some freshness about our staffing and enrichment in academic life. How many of us are taking advantage of such facilities? I would urge my friends, Vice-Chancellors and the Association, to give thought to this problem and to have the courage of their conviction. Let them place before the Commission and the Governments proposals for giving great academic excellence, developing new areas and delinking degrees from jobs so that young people do not waste their time.

I have participated in the deliberations of this Association for many years as a Vice-Chancellor. I wish the deliberations every success and appreciate the efforts to raise academic excellence as well as look to the health of the universities. The Vice-Chancellors' capability to be able to administer the universities should also be strengthened. Let me apologise for this plain speaking but I know I am in the midst of friends and unless I share some of the things which disturb me I would not be restful.

Disparity in standards is really shocking. Take for instance the question of examinations. We must have them. If we do not have examinations, then find out other ways of evaluation so that we can maintain standards. The Association will have to take very strong steps where-by the infrastructure of universities is strengthened so that we may be able to face boldly and squarely not only the student bodies but also the people at large.

I am sure you will enjoy Bombay because coming from Delhi's shivering cold it offers a great relief. Bombay is restful. I look forward to the resolutions and deliberations of this Association sincerely and honestly and hope that the discussions here would give me and the UGC some directions in which the Vice-Chancellors want the UGC to make a contribution.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

by

Prof. G.S. Marwaha
Director, Indian School of Mines,
Dhanbad

Hon'ble Chancellor, Hon'ble Minister for Education,
Chairman, University Grants Commission, distinguished
colleagues, other members of the academic fraternity,
Ladies and Gentlemen;

1. I am deeply conscious of the honour and the opportunity given to me as the outgoing President of this august body to share my thoughts with such a distinguished gathering of educationalists and intellectuals. These thoughts inevitably relate to the current state of higher education in the country.

The Situation:

2.1 There has been a serious allround erosion of values and disciplined conduct in all walks of life; the resulting decline in commitment and standards has been steep. This is as much if not more, true of the educational scene, as of other sectors of social and economic endeavour. Not one section of the University system, i.e., the students or the teachers or the Karamcharis or the administration has remained untouched by this decline.

There is therefore no gainsaying the fact that the educational scene in general and that of higher education in particular is in a state of flux. The problem has been discussed ad infinitum ever since Independence, with frequent references

to the glorious ancient traditions of our country and to the nobility of the teaching vocation now really a profession. But the deteriorating trend in standards, in values, in ethics, shows no sign of halting.

2.2 In the background is a situation of ever increasing expectations of all employees, including teachers, as also of students. Particularly impracticable and therefore dangerous is the expectation that every educated person should be guaranteed employment by the State. Howsoever desirable, this expectation can be met only if the expansion of education does not outpace the rate of employment generation. This however is only a mirage, faced as we are, with the problem of paucity of funds and increasing population.

As it happens, there is no effective control on the expansion of higher education. Year after year, a growing number of students coming out from secondary schools is knocking at the doors of higher education and, the political system being what it is, cannot but succumb to these pressures. The obvious result is that a large population of students who are clearly not capable of benefitting from higher education, find entry into colleges and universities. In fact such students form the majority in most colleges. And what happens in these colleges? Starved of adequate facilities by way of competent teachers and adequate laboratories and buildings, even libraries, and incapable of increasing fees to generate funds to provide these essential facilities, most colleges resort to massive admissions — inevitably leading to an uncontrolled situation of indiscipline and even hooliganism.

A class-size of 150-200 in Arts colleges is not uncommon, and as lecture rooms are designed to accommodate only half the numbers, teachers are happy if half the students do not turn up in their classes. Better attendance would in fact create problems of overcrowding. As a result, an average run-of-the-mill-college-student does not attend more than 10 lectures in a week and the number of teaching weeks in a year is 20-30. There is no wonder, therefore, that the general academic standards have fallen so low that half the commerce graduates cannot do simple sums or write a grammatically correct sentence.

The Need for Introspection I

3.1 The university system cannot but reflect the strengths and weaknesses of the society as a whole. 'Politicalization' in its worst form therefore cannot be kept away from the educational scene. Whatever be our wish, actual environment in the universities is, generally speaking, antagonistic to the maintenance of high norms and standards. This downward slide can be checked only by a wide-spread resistance by all constituents of the system. This however is easier said than done.

There is no denying the fact that populism and politics hold sway in the educational scene as elsewhere, and merely expressing the pious wish that this were not so does not take us far. The situation is a fact of life and cannot merely be wished away. What can we do to stem the tide in such an environment ?

3.2 The first need as I feel it, is for us to put our own house in order. We often complain that politicians interfere with the decision-making process in universities; but don't we ourselves as prospective teachers or even prospective Vice-Chancellors, contrive and maneuver to get into these positions. And, once we accept outside assistance for our own personal gains it is but natural that the benefactors should expect a quid pro quid. The very foundation of independent action and objective decision-making thereby gets weakened and corroded. And a rot like this one, once started, cannot be halted. This is the main tragedy of the situation.

It is easy to say this much and point out the weaknesses. What should be done to remedy them is a different question altogether. In the present situation of soaring unemployment, the lead in this matter can come from only those who are in a position of authority and therefore in a position to bring pressure, due or undue, to bear in the matter of making admissions and selections etc. It is only if they can resist the tendency to interfere where they should not but are being pressed to do, that the situation has a chance of retrieval.

3.3 Then again do we, who are in positions of authority in educational institutions, truly strive to see that the system works efficiently and justly ? Even a little introspection will show that we do not. Teachers as a group are notoriously allergic to even peer control. On the other hand, no system can work efficiently unless the constituent parties accept accountability for their actions and activities.

While the best accountability is one's own conscience, in the imperfect world in which we live, accountability to others is an important constituent of monitoring and control. As mentioned earlier, however, such accountability is resented by the teaching community, in the name of academic autonomy. It is forgotten that this autonomy is in the context of academic thought and academic decisions, and does not mean unbridled freedom in administrative and financial matters. Nor does this do away with the need for accountability.

In particular, in a poor country like ours where money resources are scarce, it is most important to have a high degree of financial discipline. How much effort do we make in this direction?

Teaching and Management Competency :

4.1 This brings me to another point, that relating to competency : competency in teaching as also competency in academic administration. The basic function of a teacher, whether in a university or in a school is to teach i.e., to pass on knowledge and help inculcate values. A teacher in either situation needs familiarity, if not mastery, over the teaching process. It has never been clear to me as to why, while specified teaching qualifications, like B.Ed. are required in the case of school teachers, there is no reference at all to this important requirement in the case of college and university teachers.

And what is the rationale behind requiring all college and university teachers to have research qualifications ? It cannot be disputed that research knowledge and competency is a necessity for a post-graduate teacher; but this does not hold good for under-graduate teaching where the students are

academically (and even otherwise) a somewhat immature lot and where, therefore, in addition to subject competency, pedagogic competency is of equal importance.

My suggestion in this context would be that special training courses should be organised for college and university teachers, and that this training should be compulsory for all young teachers before they are selected or at least before they are confirmed. This is all the more necessary in the context of our current efforts in respect of examination reforms.

It may be argued that this requirement might inhibit research competency and standards. My feeling however is that, with adequate pedagogic competence, a good researcher will become more effective in the teaching-learning situation.

4.2 The other aspect that needs to be considered here relates to the present-day problems of administration in the educational system. Like all other activity, the educational activity has also become a complex affair. Effective management in such a situation requires much more than mere academic knowledge and experience: particularly, familiarity with establishment and financial rules (— particularly those relating to disciplinary action!); as also competency in resource management in general and management of human relations in particular. Competencies in these areas can develop on their own — but not often, or only through teaching experience.

In a situation where heads of departments and of other activity-areas are selected on the basis of seniority (i.e., length of experience in teaching), these management aspects tend to get neglected. This is not to say that a senior teacher cannot be a competent administrator; what cannot be denied is that every senior teacher is not a competent and good administrator. There is need therefore for an element of selection to be introduced in making appointments to administrative assignments. And management competency in relevant areas including in some situations, competency in research management should be an important consideration in this selection procedure. As a corollary, there appears to be a need for regular education and training programmes in 'college and university administration' which should be undergone by all teachers; and qualifications of

this type should be essential for posts of registrars and deputy registrars, etc.

4.3 Here I might also refer, in passing to the vexing question of whether the headship of the departments should be permanent or rotating. The problem assumes importance only because of the large discretionary powers often vested in the departmental head; and more often than not, the scene is one of confrontation. The situation would perhaps become easier if the management functions and powers were widely delegated and distributed amongst other teachers, and if the decision making process is made more democratic by involving larger groups. Subject, however, to the head retaining the discretion to differ from even the majority view, if he can defend his case and justify the difference.

An attractive idea would be to move away from the 'departmental' structure, and into a 'separate group' concept. Special expertise — or subject-groups, consisting of at least 4-5 teachers each, could function as semi-autonomous entities with their own budgets. Secretariat and other services could be pooled or centralised. If this be done, the role of the departmental head would become mainly that of co-ordinating the work of different groups involved in different teaching and research programmes in hand.

Financial Viability:

5.1 A major bottleneck in the effective functioning of the higher educational system is the financial-resource constraint. In this discussion I would exclude the professional institutes serving the agricultural, medical, and engineering sectors of the economy, as their problems are of a different nature and magnitude.

The maintenance grants of general-purpose universities, except a few lucky ones, have lagged far behind actual needs resulting from large influx of numbers and the high overall rate of inflation. The inevitable result is that most universities

find themselves in a position where they are unable to carry out even a reasonable maintenance job on the existing infrastructure, particularly buildings, furniture and equipment. And, in such a situation, there is just no question of expanding these facilities to meet ever-growing needs, or of improving the facilities.

Practically every university therefore ends every year with a heavy deficit, and is left with no alternative but to go knocking at the financial doors of the state government with a begging bowl. The impact on university autonomy cannot but be disastrous.

Colleges are started without planning and sometimes without needs, often to satisfy the personal egos of potential benefactors or of politicians and ministers, or because of the pressure from some important group or other. Once these colleges have been started, they draw scarce development funds away from existing colleges and universities, with disastrous results.

5.2 In my humble view, the greatest importance needs to be paid to improving the financial viability of universities. Of the options available, increasing the fees is the most obvious and in my view, the best one. Rates of college fees have generally remained at the level they were 30-40 years ago, or even earlier. The result is that the usual college-fees are today lower, often by a factor of 1/3rd or 1/4th, compared to fees charged in good secondary schools. This is neither necessary nor fair. Higher Education is one of the most subsidised sectors of activity (or commodity, if we may use the word) in India today. And who benefits from this subsidy? Not so much the poor sections of the society but mainly such sectors as are capable of paying the full 'market' cost. Most college students spend 100-200 rupees a month as 'pocket money', such students can surely afford to pay the real cost for something as valuable as Higher education.

5.3 My own feeling is that the monthly-fee in Arts classes could well be increased to Rs: 75/- and in Science classes to Rs: 125/-. In medical and engineering colleges, the level could well be Rs: 200/-. Similarly, hostel-seat fees could be Rs: 50/- per month in 2 or 3 seated rooms, Rs: 20 higher in single-seated rooms, and Rs: 20 lower in larger dormitories.

The burden on the weaker and the middle classes of the society could be lightened by awarding full freeships to a larger member, say 20% of the student body and half-freeships to another 20%, on some type of merit-cum-means basis. An additional specially-deserving 10% could be given additional assistance by way of scholarship, etc.

Such increases, in my view, are not only reasonable but also feasible; what is needed is the political will to take a hard but necessary decision. There are, in fact, no soft options. Some buses and trains would be burnt and furniture smashed but even that would be worthwhile, if the objective of making the colleges and universities financially viable could be achieved. After all, higher education would really be worth acquiring only if its standards are high; and people are generally prepared to pay for quality in other services.

5.4 I have also the feeling that the step would be generally acceptable if there is enough preparatory debate on the issue, and enough homework is done, particularly in identifying such students who might really be hurt by the suggested fee-hike, and advance structuring of the freeship and scholarship schemes to protect them.

An incidental advantage may well be that the casual type of student who joins college simply because he does not know what to do with his time would drop out; and the students who are paying more for the privilege of attending university, would generally be more serious and motivated in pursuing their studies. They would also bring to bear on the system a highly desirable pressure for better standards of teaching.

5.5 After considerable discussions last year at Hyderabad, several useful recommendations were made in the pursuit of financial viability for Universities, as below:

"(1) The absence of a planning mechanism in most states makes things especially difficult. It is necessary that a planning mechanism be created and on it should be represented all the various interests concerned, viz. universities, departments of education, planning and finance."

"(ii) The grant pattern should be reviewed every five years. The basis for that revision should be more favourable to (such) universities which have yet to develop then (those) which are already well established."

"(iii) It is important to tax industry and business houses in the interest of higher education. They receive trained manpower from the universities and it is but reasonable to expect them to make some partial contribution to the system. In particular, the industrial sector has a special responsibility towards the development and well being of technical education."

"(iv) At the moment industry gets substantial tax relief for supporting R & D programme including that in universities. On similar lines, tax relief should be made available for their support to the system of higher education."

These recommendations need to be pursued with vigour because it is only on the basis of financial viability that the education system can try to recover the academic autonomy that it has gradually lost over the years.

Peace on the Campus:

6.1 The position in this regard has been steadily deteriorating ever since the late fifties and the nadir has not yet been reached. The problem has in fact assumed frightening proportions. In a recent police encounter with a gang of youthful dacoits in Bihar three dacoits were killed, and one was injured and captured. All were identified as college students, coming from respectable families. Practically every surprise check on students hostels leads to the discovery of caches of arms. In every other inter-student clash, lethal implements are used. This is surely as serious a law and-order problem as there can be, and should be dealt with as such. Such college and university hostels as have developed these traditions need to be subjected to periodic surprise searches as a matter of routine. There is no justification for extending to them the sentiment-based courtesies traditionally accorded to academic campuses.

In fact, in view of what I am going to refer to shortly, there is a case for police chowkis and thanas to be established within certain academic campuses.

6.2 A very worrying recent development on educational campuses has been the increasing violence in general and attacks on the person of the Vice-Chancellor in particular. The tragic assassination of our colleague, Dr S.C. Banwar of NEHU at Shillong a few months ago is fresh in our minds. Public memory is notoriously short ; it is well to recall that another Vice-Chancellor Dr. Gopal Sen was assassinated inside the Jadavpur University Campus in 1970. Only last month, there was a physical assault on the Kerala Vice-Chancellor, Dr. A.V. Varughese. No Vice-Chancellor — infact, no body can be expected to carry out his work normally under a situation of threat of physical violence. An array of remedies can be suggested, some of the hoemeopathic variety — sweet and harmonious, other ayurvedic, deriving inspiration from our traditions and culture and still others of the modern/allopathic variety, designed to eliminate the cause. The situation however is serious enough to call for surgical treatment.

If the very person of the head of an academic institution, like a Vice-Chancellor, is no longer safe or sacrosanct the system is surely suffering from a cancerous growth. If disciplined conduct cannot be sustained on a voluntary basis, there is no option but to impose it with some degree of firmness. Under the current environmental situation I can see, as I have already mentioned, no alternative to getting police located within the campus and placing it under the control of university administrators, some of whom should be vested with magisterial powers.

The security staff of the university itself has generally proved ineffective in internal law-and-order problems because of their long personal association with the systems-constituents. Posting of police contingent has the advantage that its members, being transferable, would change from time to time and thereby not develop local roots and other weaknesses.

There can be several views on this issue but the problem is not only important but also urgent; and there is need for it to be discussed at the highest political levels in

the country so that the vice-chancellors are assured of reasonable personal security.

The Vice-Chancellor's Dilemma:

7. Personal security is not the only problem faced by the Vice-chancellor today. His dilemma is much wider, and here I quote from a document recently prepared by the Association office for an intervention-case in the Supreme Court;

"The university system today is seriously discredited. Several factors go to compound the situation. There are too many students; there are too many ill-trained and inefficient teachers; there are financial difficulties which cannot be solved.... buildings, libraries, laboratories, etc., are usually poor and neglected. Political parties also play their role and create factions among students to correspond to their respective ideologies.....

"All these difficulties are there but, instead of coping with them, most.... governments in the country have been aggravating them by undermining the standing and authority of the vice-chancellor as if this.... would take care of every problem with which a university is confronted. The vice-chancellor is not only the executive and academic head of the university; he is also the symbol of the university. By subjecting him to political pressure when he has to grapple with (this multitude of) -problems, by withholding administrative support to him when he most needs it and, above all, by (removing or) suspending him when he chooses to act independently, the various governments have brought about a situation in which the authority of the vice-chancellor has been seriously compromised.

"In every university Act, appropriate checks and balances are provided. The executive power is usually vested in the Executive Council or the Syndicate. The academic power is usually vested in the Faculties and the Academic Council. Quite often matters go before two or three different university bodies before action is or can be taken on them. There is hardly an action taken unless

it has been approved by the relevant university bodies. To blame the vice-chancellor for not being innovative or dynamic... would be quite in order. But to blame him for an action which has been... proposed or endorsed by a university body is neither fair nor legally valid. And yet this is what (usually) happens

"In most such cases a vice-chancellor is made to leave (on the ground that) there have been acts of omission and commission. Nobody else (in the decision-making group) is held responsible... (only the vice-chancellor alone). To the extent that he should be answerable for the health and vitality of the university, no one can object. However to take him to task for decisions taken in university bodies amounts to making one individual alone responsible for what was, without question, a collective decision".

What is the way out of this dilemma, is the 64,000 dollar question, and the answer cannot be a simple one. I have no doubt however that, in addition to meeting chancellors etc. wherever it can and using other available opportunities, the Association of Indian Universities must start actively intervening, at least at the Supreme Court level, in such cases where issues of principle are involved.

Teacher Salaries :

8. May I now refer to the issue of the pay-scale of teachers. Over the years, since Independence, salaries of teachers had fallen considerably behind the compensation-rates in the rest of the community but some parity was brought back in 1973 with the introduction of the UGC pay-scales. Since then however more than nine years have passed, and teacher's salaries have again fallen way behind other sectors. The resulting problem is two-fold: it is becoming more and more difficult to get good teachers and retain them in the educational system, particularly in the professional and management disciplines. Also, discontentment has started building in the teaching community over this basic and genuine grievance. The

effect on educational standards cannot but be a damaging one. It is important for the situation to be reviewed early for the issue to be settled with a sense of urgency.

While carrying out this exercise it is, in my personal view, also necessary to take another look at the number of teacher pay-scales that were reduced in 1973 to three. In particular, a view needs to be taken on whether the creation of long pay-scales, particularly for lecturers and professors, has been a move in the right direction. My own experience indicates that this halfway stage to the demand for a life-long running scale has not satisfied anybody; on the other hand it has created problems. In a general environment of multiplicity of pay-scale everywhere else, a teacher also expects some promotion after every 5-6 years. And, if this need is recognised as a genuine one for career satisfaction of individual teachers, there should be at least five pay-scales, including perhaps two for lecturers and two for professors. Such a restructuring will also build some badly needed incentive into the system. Instances are not unknown when once a person has been confirmed in his post, he tends to lose interest in maintaining and upgrading his academic competence and interest; he is sure that he would keep on earning increments for the next 10-15 years. Creation of more pay-scale would help in keeping such persons on their toes.

I am well aware that, by making this suggestion, I would be disturbing a hornet's nest, but I feel that the point needs to be made.

AIU Activities :

9.1 Before, closing, may I say a few words about the activities of the Association during the year that has gone by. In late 1980 some of your representatives met the Prime Minister in the context of the issues emerging from education being having been included in the concurrent list. Though I was personally not present, I understand that the group got a good hearing and, as desired by the Prime Minister, a note on the problems currently facing the higher educational system in the country was prepared and submitted to the Government. I now understand that a draft bill in this respect is currently under

consideration of the Ministry of Education. It appears desirable for the Association to make its opinion on this draft known to the Ministry of Education, and to press its viewpoint.

9.2 As I have mentioned earlier, the year has been a somewhat hard one for the university vice-chancellors, one of our colleagues having been assassinated, another having been roughed up physically, and some others having been suspended or removed. In one case, as desired by the Standing Committee, I and the Secretary called on the University Chancellor but I cannot say that the interview was a success. A decision was then taken to intervene, at the level of the Supreme Court, as a matter of principle appeared to be involved. Here too, the result was not satisfactory in as much as our application for intervention was later withdrawn under legal advice. As I have mentioned earlier however, this is an issue which we must discuss with greater seriousness so that the Association can press its views in the matter in the highest court of the land.

9.3 The finances of the Association are in a somewhat better shape though not entirely satisfactory. One reason is that nearly half the universities do not pay their annual subscription in time. Though I wrote twice personally in the matter to vice-chancellors of the defaulting universities, the results cannot be said to have been satisfactory. As the annual subscription forms the main income of the Association unless members take personal interest in the matter, the Association will continue to be in difficulty. My personal suggestion would be to increase the annual subscription by Rs. 1000/-, a rebate of equal amount being allowed if the subscription is paid in time. This would provide a much needed financial incentive for timely payment.

9.4 The year was difficult one in the context of the Association's relationship with a section of its employees. A Special Committee of your Standing Committee went into the problems raised in considerable details, and its recommendations are in the process of implementation. One of the points that emerged was that there has been considerable ad hocism in employing and promoting people. The basic rules were amended last year and further improvements have been brought in this year, particularly in the context of the pro-

cedures for recruitment, appointment and promotion. etc. The various employee benefit rules are also being reviewed and improved. The office organisation is also being re-structured. I would like to express the hope that the actions initiated during the current year would be followed through so that genuine grievances of our employees get removed early.

9.5 The last point that I would like to refer to here is in relation to be AIU Building. Tenders are expected to be invited shortly, at which point of time it would be necessary for the Association to mount another drive for augmenting the Building Fund. It is important that the Association builds this house of its own with the greatest possible speed, otherwise cost escalations will hit us badly; costs have in fact already gone up considerably. May I add for your information that, in the building that has been designed, provision has been made to provide several services to visiting vice-chancellors.

10. With these words, may I once again thank the members of this august body for their kindness in electing me to this office and for the ready and positive support that I received from them whenever I asked for it. I feel sure that my friend, Dr. Ramesh Mohan, to whom I am handing over office, will receive the same support and consideration from all of you. This is the 57th Annual Meeting of your Association, and I wish it many happy returns of the day.

JAI HIND

VOTE OF THANKS

by

Dr. Amrik Singh,
Secretary,

Association of Indian Universities

Mr. Chancellor, Madam Education Minister, Chairman of the UGC, President of the Association, Professor Ram Joshi, Members of the Association, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is my pleasant duty to propose a vote of thanks this morning. Since I am doing it for the last time I think I would like to refer to one or two things in regard to the Association.

During the decade and a half that I have been associated with the AIU, the country has witnessed steady and inexorable deterioration as far as the university scene is concerned. We are all aware of it. It would be futile on my part to say anything by way of description or analysis at this stage. But I think there is one very limited point to which I would like to call attention.

The crisis of the educational system is social and political in character. While some part of the confrontation takes place outside the universities, some part also takes place within the universities. This is where the difficulty arises. When it takes place outside the universities, those in power feel that it is directed against them. But when it takes place within the universities, those vested with policy-

making and decision-making feel it is none of their business. They feel that the universities headed by their vice-chancellors should take care of the problems.

If I may say so, this is not going to work. What happens within the universities is a reflection of what happens outside. There is an intimate link between the two and to look upon them as two separate problems is to be guilty of what may be called political myopia. We have to understand this basic aspect of the problem that what happens in the universities may be partly the doing of the university but partly it is a reflection of what is happening outside. If we in the universities are expected to perform, the minimum that can be done from outside is that the requisite resources not only in terms of money but in other larger terms are also made available to the universities. This is the dilemma confronting the Indian universities and not to take notice of it would be an act of evasion. I would not like to say anything more about this problem at this stage.

We have had a very interesting inaugural session this morning. The Chancellor has given us a wide ranging address. What the Education Minister had to say I think has relevance beyond the confines of this city and the State. The relationship of what is spent on higher education and other levels of education is of the utmost importance. It is not for me to comment on what has been said. Several ideas have been thrown up. Even if we follow through half of them in the course of our discussions we would have a really productive session.

With these words, I would like to thank the Chancellor for having graced the occasion and the Minister for Education for having given us a thoughtful address. The President has surveyed a very wide field. Some of these ideas are presented in the agenda papers as well and these will come up for detailed discussion. Above all, I must thank the University of Bombay for having given us a most cordial welcome. I mentioned to Professor Ram Joshi last year that the AIU had not met in Bombay for four decades. He readily agreed to invite the session this year and you can see for yourselves how

welcome we are and what excellent arrangements have been made for our stay and for the meeting. I thank him and his team of workers most sincerely.

DOMESTIC SESSION

20th February, 1982

MINUTES OF THE DOMESTIC SESSION

Before the business was taken in hand, the Members stood in memory of the following persons who had been connected with the Association over the years :

1. Shri R.K. Nehru, formerly Vice-Chancellor of University of Allahabad
2. Diwan Dr. Anand Kumar, formerly Vice-Chancellor, Panjab University and President of the Association during 1955-56.
3. Dr. Har Swaroop, formerly Vice-Chancellor, Jiwanji University, Gwalior.
4. Dr. B.B. Mallick, formerly Vice-Chancellor, University of Allahabad, and University of Calcutta.
5. Dr. P.B. Gajendragadkar, formerly Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay.
6. Kaka Kalelkar, formerly Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad.
7. Dr. S.C. Banwar, formerly Vice-Chancellor, North Eastern Hill University, Shillong
8. Dr. Ram Behari, formerly Vice-Chancellor University of Jodhpur.

9. Acharya Birbal Singh, formerly Vice-Chancellor, Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi.
10. Dr. A.G. Pawar, formerly Vice-Chancellor, Shivaji University, Kolhapur and President of the AIU during 1971-72.
11. Dr. B.S. Bhanage, formerly Vice-Chancellor, Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

CONFIRMATION OF THE MINUTES:

- D.1.1 To confirm the minutes of the Fifty- Sixth Annual Meeting held on 31st January and 1st February, 1981 at Osmanla University, Hyderabad.

CONFIRMED.

- D.1.2 To confirm the minutes of the Special General Meeting held on 21st August, 1981 at the India International Centre, New Delhi.

CONFIRMED.

ADMISSION & CONTINUANCE IN MEMBERSHIP :

- D.2.1 To report the admission of the following Universities to the provisional membership of the Association by Standing Committee as per rules of membership :

- i) Gurukula Kangri Vishwavidyalaya
- ii) Kashi Vidyapith
- iii) Manipur University

NOTED.

- D.2.2. To consider the reports of the Visiting Committee in respect of the following universities, which were enrolled as provisional members earlier :

- i) Awadhesh Pratap Singh University

- ii) Kerala Agricultural University
- iii) Nagarjuna University
 - i) RESOLVED that the report of the Visiting Committee Awadhesh Pratap Singh University be accepted and the university be admitted to regular membership of the Association w.e.f. 1.4.1981.

(APPENDIX - I)

- ii) It was noted that the Kerala Agricultural University could not be visited. It was therefore resolved to extend the provisional membership by another year.
- iii) RESOLVED that the report of the Visiting Committee to Nagarjuna University be accepted and the University be admitted to regular membership of the Association w.e.f. 1.4.1981.

(APPENDIX - II)

D.2.3 To report the admission of following universities/institutes to the membership of Inter-University Sports Board w.e.f. 1981-82.

- i) Gulbarga University
- ii) Mangalore University
- iii) Sri Krishna Devaraya University
- iv) School of Planning & Architecture

NOTED.

NOMINATIONS/ELECTIONS :

D.3.1 To report that in terms of the Standing Committee decision taken at its meeting held on 13th October, 1981, the following persons were nominated on the ACU Council for the year 1981-82 in the order mentioned below:

1. Dr. Amlan Datta
Vice-Chancellor, Visva Bharati.
2. Dr. K.K. Mandal
Vice-Chancellor, Magadh University.
3. Dr. Gurbakhsh Singh
Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi.
4. Prof. G. Ram Reddy
Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University.

NOTED.

D.3.2 To report the following nominations/elections made on the various bodies :

Body	Tenure	Member
i) Central Advisory Board of Education	For the period ending 31.3.83	i) Prof. G.S. Marwal President, AIU.
		ii) Dr. A.K. Dhan Vice-Chancellor Ranchi University
ii) Governing Body of Indian Council of Medical Research	Three years w.e.f. 20.7.81	Dr. I.C. Pathak Professor of Paediatric Surgery P.G.I. of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh.

- | | | | |
|-------|--|------------------------------|--|
| iii) | Governing Council of Indian Law Institute | For the term ending 26.12.82 | Dr. M. V. Pylee
Vice-Chancellor
Cochin University. |
| iv) | Board of Assessment for Educational Qualifications | Three years w.e.f. 8.1.81 | The Secretary
AIU. |
| v) | Committee on Documentation Service & Research Information of the ICSSR | One year w.e.f. 1.1.82 | i) Dr. M.M.Chakrabarty

Vice-Chancellor
Jadavpur University. |
| | | | ii) The Secretary
AIU. |
| vi) | Board of Governors of Doon School | For the term ending 31.5.84 | Dr. S.N. Mehrotra
Vice-Chancellor
Agra University. |
| vii) | Board of Directors American Studies Research Centre | Two years w.e.f. 1.1.81 | Dr. Amrik Singh
Secretary, AIU. |
| viii) | Court & Council of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. | For the Quadrennium 1982-85 | <u>Court:</u>
i) Dr. Y. Nayudamma
Vice-Chancellor
Jawaharlal Nehru
University,
New Delhi.

ii) Prof. Ramesh Mahan
Director
Central Instt. of
English & Foreign
Languages.

iii) Prof. Shankar Lal
Director
Indian Institute of
Technology,
Kharagpur. |

iv) Prof. Ram Joshi
Vice-Chancellor
University of Bombay

Council :

i) Prof. Shankar Lal
Director
IIT, Kharagpur.

ii) Prof. Ram Joshi
Vice-Chancellor
University of
Bombay.

ix) Governing Body
of the Central
Board of Second-
ary Education

For the
term
ending
30.6.83

Dr. S.N. Mehrotra
Vice-Chancellor
Agra University.

NOTED.

D.3.3 To nominate/elect representative of the AIU on the following:

Body	Tenure	Present Member
i) Council for Indian School Certificate Examinations	Three years w.e.f. 1.1.82	Dr. A.K. Dhan Vice-Chancellor Ranchi University.
ii) Shaasi Parishad of Uchcha Shiksha Aur Shodh Sans- than Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha	Three years w.e.f. January '82	Dr. Ravi Prakash Vice-Chancellor Bhopal University.

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------|--|
| iii) Committee on Documentation Service and Research Information of the ICSSR | One year w.e.f. 1.1.52 | i) Dr. M. M. Chakrabarty
Vice-Chancellor
Jadavpur University |
| | | ii) The Secretary,
AIU. |
| iv) Governing Council of Indian Law Institute | For the term ending 26.12.52 | Dr. M. V. Paylee
Vice-Chancellor
University of Cochin. |

- i) RESOLVED that Dr. A.K. Dhan, Vice-Chancellor, may continue to represent the AIU on this body.
- ii) RESOLVED that Dr. U.N. Singh, Vice-Chancellor, University of Allahabad may represent AIU on the Shaastri Parishad of Uchcha Shiksha Aur Shodh Sansthan, Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha.
- iii) RESOLVED that Dr. M.M. Chakrabarty, Vice-Chancellor, Jadavpur University and Dr. Amrik Singh, Secretary, AIU may continue to represent AIU on this body.
- iv) RESOLVED that Dr. P.K. Ghosh, Vice-Chancellor, North Bengal University, may represent AIU on the Governing Council of Indian Law Institute.

SECURITY FOR THE VICE-CHANCELLORS :

D.4.1 To report the action taken by the Association consequent on the tragic murder of Dr. S. C. Banwar.

The house placed on record its sense of horror and deep grief at the murder of Dr. Banwar, Acting Vice-Chancellor, North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, and conveyed its deep sympathy to the members of the bereaved family.

It expressed the hope that the Government would take effective action to bring to book the perpetrators of this dastardly crime. It also suggested that the family of the deceased be duly given financial and such other relief so deemed fit under the circumstances.

The Secretary reported in detail on the steps taken towards ensuring personal security for Vice-Chancellors and general peace and order on the campus. In the course of discussion that followed, the following two suggestions as given below were made :

- i) Attempts should be made to ensure that some kind of a family pension was paid to Mrs. Banwar.
- ii) As part of the obligation of a University towards its Vice-Chancellor, his life and limb should be insured against danger and disablement.

In this connection it was noted that the NEHU had already decided to make available a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs to the family as compensation, to be kept in fixed deposit for a period of eight years in the first instance. Secondly, the house was informed that Ranchi University from which University Dr. Banwar had gone on lien to NEHU, had provided a job to Mrs Banwar as also a house on the campus. She had also been given a cash grant of Rs. 5,000/-. Thirdly, his daughter had been admitted to Jadavpur University, which University had made all possible facilities available in this connection.

The house appreciated the action taken by these universities and desired that the matter of release of money by NEHU may be pursued.

- D.4.2 To report that the President and the Secretary visited Jaipur in connection with the suspension of Dr. R.N. Singh, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Udaipur and the follow up action.

As desired by the Standing Committee at its last meeting, the President and the Secretary had called upon the Chancellor of the University of Udaipur. Since that meeting was far from satisfactory and the case was still pending before the Supreme Court, it was decided to intervene in the case. Somehow the matter got dragged out and meanwhile a charge-sheet was served upon Dr. R.N. Singh and the process of enquiry was initiated by the State Government. In view of this development the Supreme Court did not propose to discuss the issue of placing Dr. Singh under suspension any further. Our Legal Adviser in this situation advised the AIU not to proceed with the intervention.

It is the first time that the AIU intervened in any case. In regard to evolving a general policy in this regard, the decision taken by the Standing Committee and accepted by the house is given below :-

- "(i) Wherever there was reason to believe that arbitrary exercise of power had been made or might be made, the AIU might intervene at the Supreme Court level.
- (ii) A Committee consisting of the President, the Immediate past-President, the Vice-President, the Secretary and a standing legal counsel (yet to be appointed) might consider each case on merit.
- iii) The Standing Committee be informed of the decision taken by this Committee from time to time.
- iv) A separate budget head might be created for the purpose."

AIU BUSINESS :

D.5.1 To discuss the re-organisation of AIU Business.

(APPENDIX - III)

The note circulated by the Secretary was discussed in detail. It was agreed that the business of the AIU should be reorganised to take into account the different needs and perceptions of the three sectors of university education dealing with the general arts and science subjects, agricultural education and technical education. As of this moment, the point of view of agricultural universities and technical universities is not adequately projected. Should this situation continue, it would work to the disadvantage of the AIU, for both these sectors of education (agricultural and technical) would tend to withdraw into themselves and a stage might come when they might even like to recede from the AIU. This would be good neither for them nor for the rest of the University system.

Having accepted this approach in principle, the house decided upon the following course of action :

- (1) A sub-committee of the Standing Committee to be nominated by the President should go into the question of restructuring the various committees so as to meet the needs of the three sectors of university education. Since this would involve the simultaneous operation of three different communities, details in regard to the functioning of the President, the Vice-President, the respective roles that they should perform and such other matters should be gone into. This would also involve a remodelling of the Standing Committee and the various other committees. All these aspects must be gone into and concrete recommendations made for consideration of the general house.
- (2) The way in which the annual meeting would then be organised should also be studied in detail. If the

various committees meet simultaneously, how should the agenda of the plenary session be worked out ? Two issues in particular would have to be gone into
 (a) What items should go to which Committee and
 (b) according to what principles, will have to be studied and redefined.

- (3) In case this kind of reorganisation has any financial implications, that might also be examined.
- (4) After all these things have been finalised a special general body meeting of the AIU should be called at Srinagar, preferably in May 1982, so as to discuss the recommendations and re-order the business of the AIU accordingly in the years to come.

D.5.2 To consider the position regarding the Secretary-ship of the Association.

The President reported that since the Secretary was due to retire later this year, action to find a replacement for him had been initiated. A circular letter had gone to all Vice-Chancellors and they had been asked to suggest names by the end of February 1982.

Regarding the constitution of the Selection Committee under clause 23. It was decided that it should consist of the President, the immediate past-President, the Vice-President and four seniormost Vice-Chancellor-members of the Standing Committee, one each from the four zones.

It was also decided that (i) the post be re-designated as Secretary-General and the necessary amendments in the rules and regulations be carried out; (ii) the permissible house rent allowance for the Secretary-General be raised to Rs. 2000/- p.m. instead of Rs. 1250/- p.m. as at present.

D.5.3 To report the progress about the construction of the AIU House.

The Secretary reported in detail about the progress made

in regard to the building plans. He informed the house that before this month is out, the tender would have been issued. Steps have already been taken to procure cement and it should be reasonable to believe that construction would start sometime in the month of April 1982.

In regard to the funds available, the Secretary pointed out that a sum of approximately Rs. 15 lakhs was already available. If an appeal were issued for more funds, another Rs. 5-6 lakhs could be raised. A similar magnitude of assistance could be reasonably expected from the Ministry of Education. All this would however constitute only approximately 50% of the total estimated cost which had been put at Rs. 50 lakhs. Administrative approval for the preliminary estimate had already been communicated by the Secretary, and this decision was endorsed.

In regard to raising additional funds, the following decisions taken by the Standing Committee were endorsed :

- (i) The Ministry of Education should be once again formally approached to contribute something towards the building.
- (ii) As already decided at the last meeting of the Standing Committee, 15-16 rooms of 150-180 sft. each be made available to each universities as were prepared to pay for them in terms of the conditions already laid down by the Standing Committee at its first meeting held on 13.10.81. The cost in respect of each room would be Rs. 75,000/- and the rooms would be made available on a first-come-served basis.
- (ii) An additional year's subscription as contribution towards the building fund is to be collected from every member-university. Those who had already responded to the voluntary appeal would stand exempted from this.

AIU RULES :

D.6.1 To consider the following amendments in the Rules & Regulations of AIU :

"1. To delete clause 21(vi) from the Rules & Regulat

"2. The existing clause 21(v) to be substituted by the following :

"The President shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as may be specified by the General Body or the Standing Committee."

3. "In clause 7 and 11(vii), the words "Rules & Regulations" to be substituted by the word "Bye-laws".

The amended clauses will now read as follows

"7. STANDING COMMITTEE

The business of the Association shall be managed by a Standing Committee which shall frame suitable bye-laws for the purpose. Those bye-laws shall come into force as soon as they are made. However they shall be reported at the next Annual General Body meeting of the Association which may affirm, alter or disapprove of them".

"11(vii) The Standing Committee shall regulate its own business and shall frame suitable bye-laws towards that end".

4. "A new clause 29 to be added as under:

"29. Whenever it appears to the Standing Committee that it is advisable to amend any provision of the Rules & Regulations,

it may submit the proposition to the members of the Association, at least two months in advance of a General Body meeting. The proposition shall be considered by the Association at the said meeting and if approved will be incorporated in the Rules & Regulations".

APPROVED.

- D.6.2 To consider the amendment to increase the zonal membership of technical personnel on Sports Committee in each zone from one to two per zone.

△ Note :- The decision was taken by the Standing Committee at its meeting held on August 21, 1981. The amended Rule No. 12(iv) of the Memorandum of Association and Rules and Regulations of Association will now read as follows :

"The Sports Committee shall consist of 12 Vice-Chancellors of the Standing Committee 3 from each zone. In addition, 8 Sports Officers (2 from each zone) will be coopted by President on the recommendation of the Secretary". ▽

APPROVED.

ANNUAL REPORTS :

- D.7.1 To receive the annual report of the AIU for the year 1981.

(APPENDIX - IV)

APPROVED.

- D.7.2 To receive the annual report of the Inter-University Sports Board for the year 1980-81.

(APPENDIX - V)

APPROVED.

BUDGET ESTIMATES :

- D.8.1 To receive the revised budget estimates for the year 1981-82 and budget estimates for the year 1982-83 in respect of AIU/Research Cell as approved by the Finance Committee/Standing Committee.

(APPENDIX - VI)

APPROVED.

- D.8.2 To receive the revised budget estimates of the IUSB/NSO for the year 1981-82 and budget estimates for the year 1982-83 as approved by the Finance Committee/Standing Committee.

(APPENDIX - VII)

APPROVED.

AUDIT :

- D.9.1 To receive the recommendations on the Audit Report and Office reply thereto in regard to the following statements of accounts for the year 1980-81:

- 1) Association of Indian Universities including Research Cell, NSO and IUSB.

ii) Provident Fund Account.

(APPENDIX - VIII)

ADOPTED.

- D.9.2 To consider the appointment of Auditors to audit the accounts of the Association for the Financial year 1981-82.

and

- D.12.1 To consider the request of the Auditors M/s B.R. Bhargava & Co. for revision of audit fee from Rs. 1500/- to Rs. 3000/-.

RESOLVED to re-appoint M/s. Bhargava & Co. as Auditors for the year 1981-82 on a remuneration of Rs. 2500/-.

VENUE OF THE NEXT MEETING :

- D.10.1 To consider the venue for holding the Fifty-Eighth Annual Meeting.

RESOLVED to accept the offer of the Kanpur University to hold the Fifty-Eighth Session of the AIU at Kanpur.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT :

- D.11.1 To elect the President for the year 1982-83.

Dr. Ramesh Mohan, Director, Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad was elected President of the AIU for the year 1982-83.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION :

D.13.1 To consider the mode of remission of annual subscription by members of the Association.

RESOLVED to raise the annual subscription to Rs. 7500/-

However, for those who pay within the month of April

It would remain Rs. 6500/-.

Sd/-

**(Amrik Singh)
Secretary**

Sd/-

**(G.S. Marwaha)
President**

APPENDIX-I

ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

Report of the Visiting Committee on Awadhesh
Pratap Singh Vishwavidyalaya.

.....

The Awadhesh Pratap Singh Vishwavidyalaya was started as an examining body with 39 affiliated colleges in 1968. Now there are as many as 44 colleges (16 government and 28 private). The student population has also gone up to 30,000. The University has started its postgraduate teaching in the School of Environmental Biology and the Department of Business Economics. Research facilities for work on cosmic rays and particle physics have also been made available in the Vikram Space Research Centre, established in 1976. The foundation for a language laboratory has also been laid and a regular postgraduate diploma classes in Russian language have been instituted.

Undergraduate and postgraduate teaching in the Faculties of Arts, Social Science, Commerce, Law, Engineering, Medicine, Ayurvedic and Home Science is mainly conducted in the colleges.

The Madhya Pradesh Government has recently decided to transfer the postgraduate teaching programme in government colleges located at Rewa to the University. The members of the visiting committee were informed that the taking over of the postgraduate teaching at the university headquarters from the colleges would result in a qualitative improvement both in the standard of teaching as well as research activities. The proposal however is being examined by the university bodies and a final switch over is yet to take place.

The university is governed by the provisions of the Unified Madhya Pradesh University Act and Statutes. All the bodies of the university have been constituted. The University Grants Commission has also recognised the Vishwavidyalaya for receiving financial assistance for development programmes. In 1978, the Commission sanctioned grants for the purchase of equipment and books and journals by the university. The university has approached the Commission for giving necessary financial assistance for the opening of Departments of Physics, Business Management, School of Behavioural Sciences, School of Oriental Studies, Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Department of Library Science, Department of Journalism, Department of Forensic and Criminology, Department of Pharmacy and the Department of Hindi in the Sixth Plan period.

The Indian National Science Academy and the Indian Space Research Organisation have also recognised the university as a centre for specialised research. The Madhya Pradesh Coordination Committee has identified the School of Environmental Biology as a Centre of Excellence. The School functions on multi-disciplinary pattern and offers M.Sc. and M.Phil programmes as well as Ph.D. programmes. The areas of specialisation offered at this Centre are : Environmental Health, Rural Environmental Management, System Ecology and Research Management. Various projects on ecological evaluation of the environmental utilisation and management in the Bastar region have been sponsored under the MAV programme of Unesco. A project on Integrated Rural Development has also been initiated on an inter-disciplinary pattern involving the School of Business Economics and Agriculture College, Rewa.

On the university campus a men's hostel for 50 students has been constructed and is under occupation. The university guest house has been built. The administrative block has been constructed and all the administration offices are located there. The first floor of the library building has been completed. 34 residential quarters for staff members have also been built and all are fully occupied.

The members of the committee met the Deans of Faculties and Principals of local affiliated colleges. It was brought to their notice that during the Sixth Plan period more financial assistance would be needed from the University Grants Commission for strengthening the teaching in various faculties.

Considering the overall development of the university the members of the committee recommend that the Vishwavidyalaya be admitted as a regular member of this Association.

Sd/-

(Anjni Kumar)

Deputy Secretary (AIU)

Sd/-

(Hemlata Swarup)

Vice-Chancellor

Kanpur University

APPENDIX-II

ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

Report of the Visiting Committee on Nagarjuna University

.....

Nagarjuna University was admitted to the provisional membership of the Association in 1978. A committee consisting of Dr. N. V. Pylee, Vice-Chancellor, Cochin University and Shri Anjni Kumar, Deputy Secretary, AIU, visited the campus on 20th June, 1981. The members of the committee also met the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar and the faculty members. They were informed that the university teaching departments have started functioning on the campus and with the addition of department of law, the number of departments has gone up to 11. The planning Board of the University has drawn up fresh proposals for the opening of departments of Political Science and Public Administration, Statistics, Textile Technology and Visual and Performing Arts. Under the revised pattern of education as recommended by the State Committee set up for the introduction of vocational and job-oriented courses, some of the colleges have introduced courses in Pharmacy, Electronics and Secretarial Practices. The members were informed that none of the universities in the southern region has any facility for training in museology. Recently the museum movement has gained momentum throughout the State and a number of additional museum has been established by the government. To meet the demand of trained personnel in this field the university has a proposal to start a course in museology. The department of English has also introduced one-year programme in English

teaching and Creative Writing at MPhil level. These courses provide intensive training to those who pursue English language teaching as a profession. The course in Creative Writing apart from imparting professional skills in English is very helpful to persons working in various fields of mass media such as journalism, films, TV and Radio. The recent excavations undertaken by the department of History and Archaeology have yielded valuable material which have thrown new light on the history of Andhra Pradesh. There is also a proposal to have specialised programme in archaeological excavation. The university library is housed in a separate building. It has over 20,000 books and 500 periodicals and journals are subscribed for various subjects of study. The university Act and Statutes are modelled on the pattern of other universities in the State.

The members of the committee were informed that the University Grants Commission has now agreed to declare the University fit to receive assistance from the central sources under section 12(a) of the UGC Act. The State Government has assured the university, that it will be helping in raising Rs. two crores assets as envisaged under the rules. A block grant of Rs. 32 lakhs has already been sanctioned to the university.

On the campus the administrative block has been constructed and is under occupation. The hostel block for 300 students is also occupied by the postgraduate students and the campus has taken a definite shape. Residential accommodation both for teaching and non-teaching staff and a hostel for research scholars are also being planned.

In view of the all round development of the university, the committee recommends that the Nagarjuna University be admitted as a regular member of the Association.

Sd/-

(Anjni Kumar)
Deputy Secretary, AIU

Sd/-

(M. V. Pylee)
Vice-Chancellor
Cochin University

APPENDIX-III

At its meeting held on 14-1-78, the Standing Committee considered a note submitted by the Secretary in regard to the future of the AIU. A copy of the note is given at Annexure-A.

II. The minutes as recorded in respect of that day's meeting read as under :

"The general approach adopted by Dr. Amrik Singh in his paper dealing with the future of the AIU was found acceptable. His plea for taking the AIU as the representative body in all dealings with the Government and the NGC was affirmed in particular. In regard to the various issues raised by him, the general thinking was as follow :

It would be useful to function through various committees as proposed. In order to do so however it would be necessary to discuss the matter with the Association of Agricultural Universities and the Indian Society for Technical Education. The President of the Association was authorised to take these issues with the appropriate authorities."

There is little to add to what was stated in the note submitted in 1977-78. If anything, the situation demands renewed and urgent attention, for some of the developments that have taken place or are in the process make it incumbent for the AIU to adjust itself to the changing situation. The developments referred to above may be listed below:-

(a) Follow up legislation in respect of Education having become Concurrent is likely to be introduced shortly. This would give greater authority to the Centre. The AIU therefore has to become more functional and more useful if it is to have its say in the formulation of policies.

(b) A policy decision to establish a UGC-type body to deal with technical education, proposed to be called TEC (Technical Education Commission), is also likely to be set up within the next year or so. Once this body is established, technical universities would come to have more or less the same independent status which the agricultural universities have today in consequence of their having to deal with the ICAR.

(c) The proposal to have three committees envisaged in the note of 1977-78 is even more valid therefore. The present mode of functioning of the AIU is unsatisfactory in a number of ways. The following figures in respect of the annual session for the last five years may be seen in this connection :

Attendance at Annual Meetings held during
the last five years :

	Total	General	Agri.	Tech
1. January 17-18, 1977	50	40	1	-
2. January 15-16, 1978	49	44	2	3
3. March 8-9, 1979	53	47	1	5
4. March 10-11, 1980	42	36	1	5
5. 31st Jan. & 1st Feb. 81	62	55	4	3

Total Number of Agricultural Universities/
Institutes in India = 22

Members of the AIU = 15

Total Number of Tech. Universities/
Institutes in India = 11

Members of the AIU = 10

IV. As should be apparent, universities other than those belonging to the mainstream do not take much interest in the AIU and to that extent do not feel involved in its functioning. The agenda as well as the discussions indicate that their problems do not receive the attention that even their numbers would justify. Almost 90% of what happens at the AIU sessions deals with the mainstream universities. The establishment of a parallel Agricultural Universities Association which has functioned for almost a decade now is both a comment and a reaction to the present functioning of the AIU. Owing to a number of reasons it has not yet established an independent secretariat or even its headquarters. As in the case of the early years of the AIU, the headquarters change with the change of the Secretary who, usually speaking, is a serving Vice-Chancellor. Before long however this would change and the agricultural universities would establish their headquarter, likely enough at Delhi, so as to remain in close touch with the ICAR. Similarly, once the TEC comes into existence, the technical universities would also develop some kind of an autonomous organisation.

At the moment 15 agricultural universities are members of the AIU but 7 are not. Quite often questions have been raised within those universities who are members as to why they should continue to be members of the AIU. The AIU is not able to do much for them and the question in that sense is a valid one. The same kind of questions might come to be raised once the technical universities, also get organised on their own.

To ignore all these developments and their import is bound to hurt the AIU as well as the university system. The AIU will be hurt when it ceases to become the representative body of Indian Universities. The university system will get hurt because most of the social and political pressures are exerted on the mainstream universities. Functioning through the AIU they are unable to achieve that much which they would be able to achieve if they were to proceed in close conjunction with the other two types of universities where the nature of these pressure is much less urgent, where the funds are somewhat easier to obtain, where the quality of students is good and the student-teacher ratio is favourable. All these are positive assets in favour of the agricultural as well as the technical universities. The mainstream universities would profit by the kind of prestige that these universities lend to the university

system. To some extent they might also be able to get better consideration from the community as well as the government if the various constituents function together rather than as independent units.

V. Assuming that this line of approach is accepted, certain organisational steps would have to be taken. Amongst the issues that would require a decision, the following may be referred to :

- (I) The relationship as between its three Committees - A, B & C.
- (II) The nature and scope of the secretarial and other support extended to these various Committees.
- (III) The composition of the General House as well as the composition of the Standing Committee and the various other Sub-Committees.

There are a few subsidiary issues as well which would arise if the work of the AIU is reorganised so as to take into account the different needs as well as modes of organisation of the different types of universities. It is not necessary to refer to each one of them but this much is definite that the General House of the AIU should primarily concern itself with matters which are of interest to universities as a corporate system and which have policy implications.

By virtue of its history as well as standing in the country, the AIU has quite some assets at its disposal. It is important to preserve as well as expand those assets. Within the next few weeks the AIU would start construction of its own permanent building. This would give it a home of its own which, in turn, would mean a kind of stability. This is gratifying. At the same time it is important to ensure that in terms of its functioning it continues to be a representative as well as an influential body. One precondition for that is that every type of university looks upon the AIU as its own organization.

ANNEXURE-A

A note by the Secretary in regard to the future of the Association of Indian Universities.

.....

Every few years, dissatisfaction is expressed with the working of the Association of Indian Universities. Two recent examples that come to mind are the annual session held at Patna in 1971 and the Golden Jubilee session held in 1975. Most of those who choose to express dissatisfaction on the subject wish to see the Association play a more positive role in the sphere of higher education.

For the first quarter of a century, the Association did not have anything like a stable office. A part-time Secretary was appointed every three years and the office moved to wherever he was. In 1948, for the first time, it was decided to locate the office in Delhi and appoint a full-time Secretary. Some kind of a nominal beginning in respect of a stable organisation was made. It was soon interrupted however by the establishment of the UGC in December 1953 with the Secretary of the Association becoming the Secretary of the UGC. The next few years saw the strong emergence of the UGC as a grant-giving body. The Ministry of Education also came to lean more and more upon the UGC, a process which the Association indirectly facilitated by shifting its headquarters to Madras for a number of years. Two of its concrete manifestations may be referred to here.

(a) Conferences of Vice-Chancellors came to be summoned by the UGC and the Ministry of Education. This was done despite the fact that in the Association the Vice-Chancellors had an

organisation of their own which, amongst other things, had assisted in the establishment of several organisations like the CSIR, the Indian Medical Council and the UGC itself. As a matter of fact, when in 1952 the Regulation of University Standards Bill was circulated by the Ministry of Education to the universities and State Governments, it was opposed vehemently by the Association. It was as a result of the stand taken by the Association that the Ministry of Education modified its original approach and agreed to the establishment of a UGC which had powers both to give grants and to regulate standards. In the English-speaking world this combination of functions was accomplished for the first time in India. In no other country, U.K., Canada, Australia, for instance, do the grant-giving bodies have these twin functions as the UGC in India has. The innovation introduced in India was the direct outcome of the stand taken by the Association of Indian Universities in the years 1952 and 1953.

(b) In the late sixties the UGC appointed an Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors. Its membership consisted of 15-20 vice-chancellors drawn from different parts of the country and was approximately the same as that of the Standing Committee. It met very sporadically and it is difficult to ascertain to what extent its advice was either sought or implemented when given. Once again the Association abdicated the role that it had laid down for itself.

The primary thing that requires to be done therefore is that the AIU should take itself seriously. There are certain functions which belong to it and there should be no question of not exercising them. In certain respects there has been lack of initiative. This can be taken care of without much difficulty. In his inaugural address to the 1966 session of the AIU, Dr. VKRV Rao made the following suggestions in respect of the role that the Association should play:

"In conclusion, I must return to the subject with which I started, namely, the role of the Inter-University Board with special reference to its relation to the University Grants Commission. The Inter-University Board is a democratic and representative body of all the universities in India; and the universities are the representatives of all their colleges; both constituents and affiliated. I would therefore venture the assertion that the Inter-University Board is

the supreme body for the consideration of problems of university education and should be treated as such both by Government and by the UGC. Of course the Board would take appropriate steps, through committees and the like, to take counsel with professional academic opinion and governmental opinion on matters relating to university education before making major recommendations to their member-universities. It is the university which is the preserver of academic standards, and universities are and have to continue to be autonomous bodies. It is therefore their representative body such as your Board that can have the final responsibility for the maintenance and improvement of academic standards. Of course, they should work in close understanding and cooperation with the University Grants Commission to whom Parliament has entrusted the subject of coordination of standards in university education. But there is no getting away from the fact that theirs is the ultimate responsibility, not only because their members alone are the implementers but also because they are self-governing bodies. I would suggest therefore that a convention should be established by which the annual reports of the University Grants Commission should be placed for discussion not only before Parliament but also before the normal annual Board. In fact, the suggestions I am making has become all the more necessary in the light of the recent amendment in the University Grants Commission Act that excludes Vice-Chancellors from its membership. After-all, the University Grants Commission has a responsibility not only to Parliament but also to the Inter-University Board in the matter of higher education. Once this principle is recognised I anticipate no difficulty in the working out of concrete arrangements for the promotion of mutual cooperation and collaboration between the University Grants Commission and the Inter-University Board in all the academic matters."

II. One criticism made of the AIU is that universities hear about it approximately once a year and that too on the occasion of the annual meeting. That also is attended by two-third of the vice-chancellors and not more. Discussions are neither rigorous

nor thorough and quite often even the agenda is rushed through. To some extent the situation was retrieved some years ago when it was decided to hold a seminar along with the annual meeting but the dominant feeling in respect of the seminars has been that too much is attempted in too short a time, with the result that everything gets crowded and the overall impression is one of perfunct-oriness. In fact at the last meeting held at Colimbatore several Vice-Chancellors expressed the view that each annual meeting costs Rs. 70,000-80,000 and it was a pity that the results achieved were not in proportion to the resources expended. In this connection two suggestions are made.

(a) The present arrangements may be modified in this manner. In addition to the Standing Committee, there should be three committees; for the sake of convenience they may be described as Committees ('A', 'B' and 'C'). Committee— A may deal with the mainstream universities which are usually of an affiliating kind and receive their funding from the UGC and the State Governments. Committee-B may deal with agricultural universities which are approximately 20 in number and receive their funding from the ICAR and the State Governments. Committee-C may deal with the IITs, technical universities like Roorkee, Jadavpur, Birla Institute of Technology, Pilani, J.N. Technological University and such other universities. Certain universities have strong faculties of technology. Should they also wish to be represented on this committee through a pro-vice-chancellor or some-one of an equivalent rank this could be suitably arranged.

The three sets of universities have different sets of problems. It would be best therefore if they could meet in terms of their respective groupings so that there is better coordination and inter-action. These committees should have the power to deal with issues as these arise from time to time. In certain cases however what they discuss or recommend may have policy implications and those matters might be reported to the annual general meeting where everybody would be present. Which matter is to be reported or not should be decided by the committee itself.

The Standing Committee should be re-organised to deal with matters like finance, equivalence, research projects, dealings with foreign countries and such other matters and may not meet more than twice a year, once at the time of the annual meeting

and once somewhere in between. In other words, the Standing Committee should become a housekeeping committee and all other matters of academic significance should be dealt with by the respective committees A, B & C. These committees may meet on average twice a year, once at the time of the annual meeting and once somewhere in between. Each one of them should have a senior official attached to them as the Secretary. The Secretary of the AIU should attend these meetings but need not have direct responsibility except one of supervision and coordination in respect of the items discussed and decisions taken. How these committees are re-constituted is a matter that might be discussed by the Vice-Chancellors themselves.

(b) In order to cope with the increased tempo of activity, it would be important to have more resources. The only two sources for it are either the universities themselves or the Ministry of Education. All these years the Ministry of Education has paid a very nominal amount as maintenance grant. As at present it does not exceed Rs. 80,000/- per year. To have it increased to half a million rupees per year should not be difficult provided the Association exerts itself in this direction. That would enable the Association to expand, strengthen and diversify its activities. These various steps would ensure that the universities continue to receive ideas, information, suggestions for action, research findings and such other things from the Association all the year round.

III. With the help of the Ministry of Education, the Association has now been able to establish a Research Cell. At the moment two professional people are working in the field of Examinations and the Economics of Education respectively. The success achieved by them, particularly in the project of Question Banking for universities, has been most gratifying. With the enlargement of activities, there is every reason to believe that this particular aspect of work by the Association would gather more effectiveness and prestige. Not only that, with the availability of more resources it would be possible to also expand into several other directions which would all prove helpful to universities.

IV. One more issue may be referred to here. The number of universities by now is so large and the country so vast in size and so diverse in local traditions that not everything happens at the Centre. For instance, in a number of States, meetings of Vice-

Chancellors are convened by the Chancellors. The Southern Universities have over the years evolved a tradition of meeting amongst themselves. In respect of all these meetings there has to be better coordination between what happens in the States and at the AIU office. There are several other means which can be thought of for purposes of better interaction. The only point that is sought to be underlined is that quite a good deal of action is in the States and a mechanism should be evolved whereby the Association remains informed of what is happening and at the same time can be useful to the universities in some way or the other.

APPENDIX-IV

ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

Annual Report for the year 1981 - 82

I have the honour to present the annual report for the year 1981-82.

A Special General Body Meeting was convened on August 21 1981 at Delhi. This was in pursuance of the decision taken at the last annual meeting held at Hyderabad on February 1, 1981. At the said meeting the question of follow-up legislation in regard to Concurrence was considered in some detail. The house decided that a suitable draft memorandum be prepared but before it is submitted the house should be summoned again. This was done. Some changes were made in the draft submitted. After those changes had been incorporated, the memorandum was submitted to the Prime Minister. It is understood that suitable legislation is being drafted by the Ministry of Education and is likely to be introduced in the next Parliament session.

In the course of the current year 3 new universities were enrolled as members. This brings the total membership to 117. In addition, 2 other cases are in process and these are likely to come up for consideration at the next annual meeting.

At the last General Body meeting Rules of Membership were revised. These have been already circulated and membership in future would be in terms of the revised rules. It is not necessary to reproduce these rules because these were circulated to all the members only a few months ago.

The university system continues to be under intense pressure from political as well as non-political forces. One obvious manifestation of it is the arbitrary manner in which Vice-Chancellors are asked to leave. One of the cases that was brought to the notice of the AIU related to that of the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Udaipur. The Standing Committee after due consideration decided that the President and the Secretary should call upon the Chancellor. This was done on November 9, 1981. The meeting unsatisfactory and it was decided to intervene in the case which the Vice-Chancellor had filed in the Supreme Court. Accordingly a petition was drafted and the petition was heard on January 18, 1982. Since several months had gone by between the initial petition to the Court and the dates of the hearing, the Government of Rajasthan in its reply said that it had already served a charge-sheet upon the Vice-Chancellor and an enquiry was now due to take place. The main thrust of the petition had been to challenge the right of the State Government to place the Vice-Chancellor under suspension. In view of these developments, the Supreme Court agreed to the plea of the State of Rajasthan to go ahead with the enquiry. Under legal advice, the AIU petition was therefore withdrawn.

It is for the first time that the AIU chose to be a party in any such legal matter. This had been suggested on one or two occasions earlier but no definite decision had been taken. At the moment a couple of other cases are also under consideration. One of the matters that the 57th session of the AIU should decide is: what should be the role of the AIU in matters where Vice-Chancellors are asked to go in an arbitrary manner and there are inroads made upon university autonomy in a number of other directions, as well?

It may also be added in passing that in regard to two Universities in the Punjab at Patiala and Amritsar the State Government proposed to appoint Pro-Vice-Chancellors without reference to the concerned Vice-Chancellors and assign independent duties to them. In a communication to the Chancellor his attention was drawn to the inherent impracticability of such a proposal. The matter in fact had been considered about a decade ago by the Gajendragadkar Committee and subjected to criticism. The relevant extract from that report of the committee also formed a part of the communication. The said communication has been circulated to all universities and need not be reproduced again.

After the tragic death of Dr. S.C. Banwar, the AIU took up the matter of the security of the Vice-Chancellors with the Ministry of Education. Nothing conclusive has emerged from those discussions so far. The wider issue of peace on the campus however is proposed to be taken up at the annual meeting.

A detailed note in regard to the working of the AIU and its future organisation has been submitted separately. This is a very important matter in so far as it has a bearing on the future of the AIU. Reference is made to it at this stage because it would be highly desirable to make a decision on the subject at this meeting.

Meetings :

In the course of the current year, the schedule of meetings was as under :

Standing Committee : July 24, 1981, August 21, 1981.

October 13, 1981 and February 19, 1982.

Finance Committee : July 24, 1981, October 12, 1981 and February 19, 1982.

Equivalence Committee : July 23, 1981 and October 12, 1981.

Sports Committee : July 23, 1981.

Research Committee : July 2, 1981 and October 12, 1981.

Staff Affairs Committee : October 12, 1981.

Building Committee : September 19, 1981.

A joint meeting with the UGC was also held on July 24, 1981.

AIU House :

Quite some progress has been made in regard to the construction of the AIU House. The tender is due to be issued

within a fortnight. As per schedule, the actual construction is to begin in April 1982. In this connection the following two issues may be referred to here:-

(a) The AIU at the moment does not have more than Rs. 15 lakhs for the building. The estimated cost is Rs. 50 lakhs. With everyday that passes the cost goes up. It is therefore urgent that the construction is undertaken at as early a date as possible. Additional funds to the tune of Rs. 35 lakhs will have to be raised. How they are to be raised is a matter that requires to be discussed in detail.

(b) As per Court agreement, the AIU is required to vacate its present premises by the 31st of December 1982. Even with the best of will in the world it would not be possible to build the basement and the first floor so that the office can move there in time. This refers to the main office of the AIU. The library as well as the research cell and the sports division are already located outside the main premises. Assuming that those offices can continue to stay on where they are for another few months, it would be incumbent either to make alternative arrangements for another 6-9 months or request the Dyal Singh Library authorities to agree to give further extension.

Staff Matters :

For the first time in the history of the AIU there was staff trouble. Some of the employees remained on strike for a period of 24 days. After the strike was called off, the Standing Committee appointed a committee of three Vice-Chancellors to look into their grievances. Except for one or two very minor things, the committee did not find any basis for their grievances. Most of the difficulty areas from the fact that some jobs in the research cell had continued to be on an ad hoc basis for quite sometime. In this situation the AIU could not act on its own. This problem had been under negotiation with the Ministry of Education for sometime. The jobs have now been cleared and some of them have been filled up while others are in the process of being filled up on a temporary but likely to continue basis.

Now that the Standing Committee has a Staff Affairs Committee to look into problems relating to the staff, things

have been streamlined in a number of ways. For instance, new Bye-laws have been finalised and enforced. The whole question of staff structure is being re-examined. Once that has been done, it would be reasonable to assume that every aspect of the problem would have been given due consideration.

In respect of the members of the staff, the following things are to be reported:

(a) The Secretary attended the Mid-Congress session of the Association of Commonwealth Universities held at Hong Kong from March 23 to March 28, 1981.

(b) Shri G.S. Sivia, Deputy Secretary (Sports), was nominated Secretary of Amateur Athletic Federation of India. In that capacity he visited Rome from 30th August, 1981 to 7th September 1981 in connection with Special Congress of International Amateur Athletic Federation and World Cup. He also visited Tokyo from June 1 to June, 8, 1981 in connection with the Congress of the Asian Amateur Athletic Association.

(c) Shri K.C. Kalra, Assistant Secretary, visited University of Bath and Sheffield from March 28 to April 10, 1981 in connection with International meeting of University Administrators.

ACU :

28 Vice-Chancellors participated in the Mid-Congress session of the ACU from March 23 to March 28, 1981 at Hong Kong. Smt. Madhuri Shah and Dr. Indiresan presented papers.

The Secretary General of the ACU visited India from November 13 to December 5, 1981. Amongst the places he visited were Delhi, Jaipur, Pilani, Bombay, Poona, Calcutta and Madras.

Now that India has 4 persons on the ACU Council, the following represent the AIU in the course of the current year. . :

1. Dr. Amlan Datta
Vice-Chancellor, Visva Bharati.
2. Dr. K.K. Mandal
Vice-Chancellor, Magadh University.

3. Dr. Gurbakhsh Singh
Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi.
4. Prof G. Ram Reddy
Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University.

Sales :

By March 31, 1981 sales and publications receipts were Rs. 4,35,600/-. This figure is expected to go upto Rs. 6,00,000/- So far Rs. 4,50,000/- of sales have been effected. The balance is expected to be made up during the next two months. This may be explained owing to two reasons.

The Universities Handbook came out only three weeks ago. Its sales are beginning to pick up therefore. Furthermore, the Handbooks of Medical Education, Engineering Education and Management are all in the press. Their sale proceeds too would come in during the remaining few weeks of the financial year. Secondly, most payments are received towards the close of the financial year. It is very much to be hoped that this target would be reached. In order to achieve this target of sales, two important steps have been taken. One is to do away with the system of sole distribution. While we still continue to deal with the trade, we no longer have any sole distributors. This used to mean a higher rate of discount. Now the AIU is doing more and more of direct selling. This means a higher margin of profit.

Apart from the home market; intensive efforts are being made in the foreign market also. For instance, the AIU books were exhibited in the following fairs which were organised by the National Book Trust:

- i) Tenth National Book Fair - Bangkok (28th March to 6th April 1981).
- ii) Third Moscow International Book Fair (September 2-8, 1981).
- iii) 33rd Frankfurt Book Fair - 1981 (October 14-19, 1981).
- iv) Book Fair in Ghana (November 4-11, 1981).
- v) International Book Fair - Manila (Philippines) (November 6-15, 1981).

- vi) Special Exhibition of Indian Books in Hong Kong (November 12-19, 1981).

Three other fairs in which it is proposed to participate during the next few weeks are listed below:-

- i) International Book Fair - Cairo (January 28 to February 8, 1982).
- ii) Exhibition of Indian Books in Nairobi (Kenya). (March 10-15, 1982.).
- iii) International Book Design Exhibition, Leipzig, GDR.

Within the country we participated in the Cochin Book Fair from 26th April to 3rd May, 1981 and we also propose to participate in the V World Book Fair due to be held in Delhi from February 5-15, 1982.

Amongst the new titles printed, the following may be mentioned :

Bibliography of Doctoral Dissertations: Social Sciences and Humanities - 1979-80; University and College Finances; Handbook of Engineering Education, 1981; Universities Handbook - 1981-82; Question Bank Book Series; Pharmacology; Monograph on Moderation of Examination Results.

The following nine titles were reprinted in the course of the year ; Question Bank Book Series: Chemistry, Botany, Physics, Sociology, Psychology, Mathematics; Status Report Series: Internal Management of Universities; Monographs on Grading and Test & Item Analysis. 10 titles are still in the press and are expected to be ready within the next few weeks.

About 100 universities have used the media of University News for their advertisements. Continuous contact is maintained with the universities for securing their advertisements.

Special efforts are also being made to increase the sale of University News. While we have had some success, it is not

as marked as one would like it to be. This has something to do with the kind of publication we bring out. We cannot offer any exclusive news; nor the kind of news in which the average kind of reader would be interested. Therefore there are difficulties in increasing the circulation of University News beyond a point.

Library :

In the course of the year the Library added 616 books to its stock. Out of this 297 titles were purchased while 319 titles were received on a complimentary basis. In addition, 178 back volumes of periodicals were got bound and taken on stock. The total number of volumes in the library now is 8832.

It may be added here that additions to the library continue to be reported regularly in the University News.

The number of periodicals subscribed to by the library is 72 but 21 journals are received on a complimentary basis. All of them are regularly indexed and a select list of articles is published in the University News. The Research Cell continued to make good use of the library facilities. There are a few other stray users as well but by and large not many demands are received from the universities.

In the first quarter of 1981, two volumes of the Bibliography of Doctoral Dissertations for 1978-79 were released. The volume devoted to Social Sciences and Humanities for the period 1979-80 was released in September 1981. Work on the other volume has unfortunately run into arrears. However information in respect of the Bibliography for the period 1980-81 has been called and about two-thirds of it has already been received.

Before this information is codified into these volumes, it is notified in the University News under the column Theses of the Month. With effect from January 1982 however a new feature has been introduced. It is entitled Research in Progress. Information in regard to those who are getting enrolled for research is received from the universities, classified and then notified. The great advantage of this new feature is that those who are interested in getting this kind of information would get it within a few months of a scholar getting registered. By the time the degree

is awarded, information received and printed in the form of a book a couple of years would go by. By adopting this revised procedure we would be rendering more prompt service to those who are interested. Whether Theses of the Month should now continue to be published or not on a monthly basis is a matter that remains to be decided.

Every university puts out an annual report. While some universities would send it; other would not. It has now been decided to collect these reports from all the universities and stock them in the library. In years to come this would become an invaluable source of information. Reports have started flowing in an in fact our problem now is how to get more space for stacking them.

Financial Position :

The financial position has been none too satisfactory in the course of the year. The rate of subscription was revised for 1981-82. It seems however that universities are finding it difficult to pay. As many as 23 had yet to pay at the time the report was compiled. This is so after two reminders by the President and as many letters by the Secretary. If funds are not received from the universities it creates problems of cash flow and there have been some very awkward moments in the course of the current year. Since the matter is being considered separately, I do not wish to say anything more about it.

Provident Fund :

Till about two years ago the AIU handled its own provident fund. The Provident Fund Commissioner however sought to take over control of the AIU Provident Fund under the law meant for that purpose. The matter was taken up with the Commissioner. While no formal decision has yet been taken, it is hoped that the provident fund would continue to be operated by the AIU. Meanwhile, as suggested by the Commissioner's office, some changes had been made in the rules so as to bring them in conformity with their requirements.

Foreign Students :

The number of foreign students has grown during recent years. The AIU too has considered this problem on a couple of occasions. The matter was pursued with the Ministry of Education as well and a meeting was organised under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Education, not so long ago. The Foreign Secretary also attended. Certain decisions were taken and a Sub-Committee under the chairmanship of the Secretary, AIU, has now been appointed to work out further details. This Sub-Committee is still to report and the matter is expected to be finalised within the next few weeks. Whatever gets decided is likely to get implemented with effect from 1983. This item is to come up for detailed discussion at the AIU session. So it is not necessary to provide any further details here. It may be mentioned in this context that more than 1000 foreign students visited the office in order to get their problem sorted out.

Research Cell :

The situation in regard to the Research Cell has not been particularly satisfactory. Our senior professional in the Economics of Education left towards the end of 1980. In early 1981 the AIU proposed that there should be two professionals instead of one and that one of them should be in the professor's scale of pay and the other in the reader's scale of pay. Unfortunately a decision on this issue has been pending for almost a year. The jobs therefore could not be filled up and the area of Economics of Education has therefore not been able to produce anything in the course of the year. Salary scales in respect of some other jobs too have been under negotiation. Within the next few months it is expected that work in this area would be resumed.

In regard to the Examination area, work has gone on steadily as the following details would show:

A - Research :

- 1) Work related to "Moderation of Examination results" is completed and a monograph detailing out this has been published.

- 2) Work related to "Syllabus Analysis and Restructuring" is completed and a monograph is being printed for distribution to universities.
- 3) Work on project dealing with "Sample Free Item Analysis" is completed and a monograph is being printed for distribution to universities.
- 4) Work on "Computer in Examinations" is completed and trial runs are complete. A volume giving listing of programmes with sample outputs will be brought out soon

B - Development :

In the "Question Bank" book series, two more titles Pharmacology and Automobile Engineering have been printed and published. Prevalidation has been completed in respect of 1) Strength of Materials 2) Electrical Power System 3) Law of Contracts and 4) Anatomy.

They are in different stages of development and will be printed and published in the next few months. In addition many Phase I books have been reprinted. Revision in respect of Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology, History, Geography has been undertaken. Preparatory work related to Phase III Question Banking in Agricultural subjects, computer science, Veterinary Science, has been started.

C - Training & Extension :

Many workshops were organised by universities and colleges and institutions during the year and these workshops were planned, designed and conducted by the P.O. in the areas of Question Banking, Grading, Internal Assessment, Semester System, Restructuring patterns of Question Paper, Medical Education and Examinations, Teaching methods etc.

Among them are Universities of Poona, M.S. University of Baroda, Jammu, Kanpur, Gandhigram Rural University, Perarignar Anna University of Technology, Osmania, Delhi, ISM Dhanbad.

A National Seminar on Examination Reforms was held on 14-16 January, 1981 at Mahabaleshwar near Poona, under the joint sponsorship of the Association of Indian Universities and the University of Poona. Representatives were invited from 15 Universities having Examination Reform Units. In addition, a few resource persons were also called to help at the Seminar.

The three important objectives of the Seminar were:

- a) to review the work done by Examination Reform Units in these universities and to exchange and share experiences in implementation of various measures of examination reform;
- b) to evolve more practical guidelines for the implementation of Examination Reforms by all universities with particular reference to those who are likely to join in the near future;
- c) to evolve minimal reform programme and activities to be adopted by universities without Examination Reform Units.

Accordingly, the Seminar had three major activities consisting of a Review/Exchange Session Practical Guidelines Session and Minimal Reform Programme Session.

After detailed discussion and deliberation, certain recommendations were made and they were reported to the Annual General Meeting of AIU.

D - Correspondence Course :

The Correspondence Course II (Basic level) has been started from 15th August 1980 in which a total number of 136 participants got enrolled. Such of those participants who did not attend the contact workshop and comprehensive examination of Course I were reenrolled to course II, making the total to 238. SNDT Women's University, Bombay has been chosen as a Regional Centre for operating the course for the sponsored participants from Bombay, Poona and places near

and around Bombay which amounts to 70. The rest 66 participants were looked after from Headquarters. Lessons were sent to them periodically. A number of contact workshops at Bangalore, Madurai, Tenali, Delhi and Dhanbad were conducted. Nearly 70 participants completed all requirements and were awarded certificates.

Correspondence Course III (Basic level) was started on the 1st August 1981 and 276 candidates have been registered for this course. 43 at Delhi Centre and 98 at Bombay Centre. Those transferred from Course I to III are 71 while from course II to III there are 61 candidates transferred. A second Regional Centre at Madurai is likely to start functioning as and when the Centre gets a strength of 50 candidates in and around Madurai. Nearly 12 lessons have been sent and the course is in progress, conducted by Delhi Headquarters as well the Regional Centre at SNDT Women's University, Bombay

It is proposed to start a "special professional course" for personnel of Examination Reform Units to help them a) design and implement a scientific system of continuous internal evaluation; b) to statistically analyse results of examinations, using computers; c) to help train faculty in their own universities; d) to help evaluate their systems of evaluation written, practical and oral. Initially not more than 25 candidates will be admitted to the course which will last for 6 months.

- Case Studies/Consultancy :

1) The Research Cell in collaboration with National Academy of Medical Sciences conducted a 10 day workshop to produce multiple choice items in Medicine to be used in Part I MNAMS Exam. 150 items were selected and used in the first year and 221 candidates took the examination. A comprehensive computer programme was written and the results processed to find statistical quantities about the test and various items. These results are reported in the form of a Research Abstract IV.

2) A case study on the use of computer in Examinations has been concluded. A comprehensive volume listing several

computer programmes with sample illustrative data input/output is being prepared for use by universities.

3) A 12-day workshop on Methodology of Teaching/Evaluation for Senior Naval Officers has been organised by the Research Cell, on the request for such a workshop by the Chief of Naval Staff

Sports :

The AIU organises 23 tournaments for men and 16 for women every year. In the course of the current year tournaments in the games of Badminton (men and women), West Zone, Basketball (men) East Zone, Football (East Zone), Ball Badminton (men), Cricket (men) South Zone, Chess and Tennis (women) could not be fixed up for want of venues. All other tournaments were fixed up and are in progress.

When universities do not agree to host tournaments it becomes a real problem. Part of the problem arises from the fact that either the Vice-Chancellor himself or the Sports Officer has to feel motivated enough to invite a tournament. Wherever either of them is well motivated the tournament takes place. But where both of them are not motivated we have these omissions. Another aspect of the problem is that it is becoming more and more costly to organise these tournaments. In respect of Athletics we were able to get a grant from the Ministry of Education some years ago. From Rs. 5000 it has now been raised to Rs. 10,000. But what we have now proposed to the Ministry of Education is that these grants be made available to all universities and all tournaments depending on the tournament that they are organising.

A kind of schedule has been proposed and this schedule varies from game to game. At the moment the matter is under discussion with the Ministry of Education. In case this proposal is accepted, as we believe it would be accepted, things would become vastly easier for the universities. But the fact remains that without strong initiative from the concerned universities it becomes a problem to organise these tournaments.

One issue that requires to be considered is if it should be obligatory upon a university to host a tournament within a certain interval of time. After all, membership of the Sports Board should also carry some obligation with it. At the moment there is no such obligation with the result that we have these situations.

Our standards of performance have been rising over the years. This is evident from the fact that more and more of our students get selected for international participation. For instance, the National Junior Hockey Team participated in the Junior World Cup held in Hong Kong in 1981. Two university players, namely, Daljinder Singh (Rajasthan University) and George Jacob (Guru Nanak Dev University) were selected in this team. Similarly, a three-member universities tennis team participated in the World University Games held at Bucharest (Romania) in July 1981. The team consisted of Nandan Bal (Poona University), S. Vasudevan (Madras University) and Deepak Bhargava (Allahabad University). All these players are national level tennis players.

The Amateur Athletic Federation of India organised three series of five-nation international competitions in India in November 1981. Two university athletes, Vandana Rao (Mangalore University) and Shirtley Verghese (Kerala University) were selected in the team. In the Asian Track and Field Meet held in Tokyo in July 1981 and in the Moscow International Athletic Meet held in September 1981, C.S. Bajwa (Punjab University) represented India. Shri Naresh Kumar (Delhi University) represented India in Wrestling in the Elite World Championship held at Colorado Spring (USA) in August 1981. Another wrestler to participate on behalf of India was Gnan Singh of Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar, in the 2nd Asian Wrestling Championship in free style held in Lahore from 1st to 4th December 1981.

In the All India Open Athletic Meet held at Lucknow in October, 1981, university athletes won two gold medals (Sheba Newman of Madras University in High Jump; Reeth Devalah of Mysore University in Heptathlon). One silver medal was won by Vijaymala Dutta (Delhi University) in Shot Put. Five bronze medals were won (Vandana Rao of Mangalore University

In 100 m. & 200 m.; Shirlley Verghese of Kerala University in long jump; Anitha Thantry of Mysore University in high jump and Jolly James of Kerala University in Javelin throw. Apart from athletics, the university teams participated in the national championship in the games of hockey (men), junior hockey (women), rowing and badminton (men and women).

The various national federations organised extensive coaching programme for the Asian Games probables. In the year under report, 30 athletes (men and women), 11 hockey players (men), 4 hockey players (women), 6 badminton players (men and women) and 3 wrestlers were included. Under the NSO programme the AIU also organised a number of university level coaching camps. Their details are presented below:

<u>Game</u>	<u>No. of camps</u>
Athletics (M&W)	8
Badminton (M&W)	7
Basketball (Men)	7
Basketball (Women)	7
Hockey (Men)	8
Hockey (Women)	8
Football	8
Volleyball (Men)	8
Volleyball (Women)	6
Wrestling	8

It only remains for me to thank the President, the members of the Standing Committee, other members of the Association and the members of the office staff for having been helpful and cooperative throughout this year. I am also indebted to the Ministry of Education, the UGC and the various other bodies dealing with education for the cooperation that they have extended in a number of ways.

APPENDIX- V

ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

Annual Report 1980-81-Sports Board

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I take this opportunity to present the annual report for the year 1980-81 pertaining to the sports programmes undertaken by the A.I. U. during the year under review. A brief account of these programmes is given under the following heads:

1. Inter-University Tournaments :

23 Inter-University Tournaments for Men and 16 for Women at about 54 centres are organised annually. This year all the tournaments were conducted except for the following :

- i) Hockey (Women)
- ii) Wt. Lifting & Best Physique
- iii) Hockey (Men) East Zone
- iv) Kho-Kho (M & W)
- v) Shooting (M & W)
- vi) Badminton (Men); North Zone

Initially, Hockey(Women) was allotted to the Kurukshetra University. That University, However, declined to conduct it. An effort was made to locate an alternative venue but the efforts did not succeed. The Wt. Lifting & Best Physique Tournament was to be conducted by the Vikram University. They also declined to fulfil the commitment on the plea that they were already organising another important tournament in the game of Football. They organised Football (W.Z;)and Inter-Zonals. The Sambalpur University to which Hockey(Men) for the East Zone

was allotted was proceeding to organise the tournament on the scheduled dates. However, at a very short notice, they informed that it was not possible to conduct the tournament at Sambalpur because of the tense situation in that area on those dates. The Poona University to which Kho-Kho (M&W) was allotted initially, declined to organise the tournament because of non-cooperation of physical education departments in the Maharashtra State. In respect of Shooting (M&W) and Badminton (Men) for North Zone no university offered to take up the assignment.

This state of affairs cannot be described as satisfactory. What remedial steps require to be taken is a matter that deserves to be taken up.

2. Change in Dates and Venues:

Once decided changes in dates and venues of the Inter-University tournaments upset the schedule. It imposes great strain on the office to restore the schedule. It also is a subject of controversy and complaints because it sets in a chain reaction and dislocate things in the universities. Some universities do not find the new dates suitable and they lodge serious complaints against such occurrences. This year, a number of changes in dates and venues in 12 tournaments took place and the details are given at Annexure-I

3. New Programme of University Level Coaching Camps :

The Coaching-cum-Competition programme was in operation for the last five years. The idea of launching this programme was to keep the cream of university sports talent busy during the long summer period when they tend to slacken. Despite our best efforts, however, the response from trainees to this programme has not been encouraging. The important factor responsible for inadequate attendance that came to our notice was travelling hazards in the scorching heat of the Indian summer. Realising this difficulty, a new scheme has been introduced at the university level coaching camps. To begin with, the selected games are : Athletics (M & W); Badminton (M & W); Basketball (Men); Basketball (Women); Football; Hockey (Men); Hockey (Women); Volleyball (Men); Volleyball (Women); Wrestling.

It may be noted that in the new scheme the idea behind the earlier programme has not been lost sight of. The only change is that instead of centralising it coaching has been localised. The new scheme of university level coaching camp is likely to attract better response and is also expected to give better results.

4. Participation in International and National Events :

A. International Events : This year it is proposed to send the Combined Universities Hockey Team to Malaysia, Australia, and New Zealand in August/September. A Football Team from Burma has been invited to play matches at selected university centres in August/September. This invitation has been sent to reciprocate the visit of the Combined Universities Football Team to Burma in October/November, 1979. There was another proposal to send the Combined Universities Football Team to Vietnam this year but the proposal has been postponed because of financial difficulties.

The next World University Games are scheduled in Bucharest (Romania) from 19th to 30th July '81. Arrangements are under way to send an Indian Universities Contingent consisting of approx. six athletes, six wrestlers and three men tennis players to participate in these Games which are held after every two years.

B. National Events : As usual, Combined Universities Teams participated in the National Champs in Athletics, senior Hockey (Men), Junior Hockey (Men), Badminton (M & W) and Hockey (W).

ATHLETICS :

In the Open Athletic Champ. held at Ajmer in June '80, the university women athletes won a gold medal, four silver medals and three bronze medals. A gold medal was won by a man athlete. The names of the athletes and the events in which they won the medals are given below:

<u>Name & University</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Medal</u>
Miss Gurdhyan Kaur (Punjabi University)	Discuss Throw	Gold
Miss Mohinder Kaur (Panjab University)	800 M.	Silver

Miss Gurjeet Kaur (Punjab University)	Discus Throw	Silver
Miss Jolly James (Kerala University)	Javelin Throw	Silver
Miss E.J. Moly (Calicut University)	Long Jump	Bronze
Miss Madhu Bhatia (MDH Rohtak)	4x400 M. Relay	Bronze
Miss Paramjit Kaur (GNDU)		
Miss Mohinder Kaur (Panjab Univ.)		
Miss Jagwant Ahlawat (HAU)		
Miss Sharda Bajarnia (Rajasthan Univ.)	Shot Put	Bronze
Miss Marry Hellan James (Kerala University)	Pentathlon	Silver
Shri Gurtej Singh (Panjab University)	Javelin Throw	Gold

The report covers participation of Combined Universities Athletic Team in two Open Athletic Championships. The second Open Meet in which the Combined Universities Team participated was held in Delhi from 13th to 16th March '61. In the second Meet, Rama Chandran of Kerala University and Miss Sheba Newman of Madras University won gold medal each in men and women sections in High Jump. Vijaya Mala Dutta of the Delhi University won a silver medal in Shot Put. The following three athletes won bronze medals in the events given against each:

<u>Name</u>	<u>University</u>	<u>Event</u>
Subash George	Kerala	Triple Jump
Ranjit Singh	Delhi	20 K.M. Walk
R. S. Malik	Aligarh	Long Jump

The following athletes have been selected by the AAFI in the National Camps organised in connection with sending an Indian Athletic Team to participate in the Asian Track & Field Meet

held in Tokyo from 5th to 7th June '81 and in connection with preparing the Indian Athletic Team for the 82-Asian Games :

<u>Name</u>	<u>University</u>	<u>Event</u>
Domonic Affonso	Bombay	100 M
Daya Shankar	Madras	100 M
Charanjit Singh Bajwa	Panjab	400 M
Kewal Singh	GNDU	400 M
Hakam Singh	Panjab	800 M & 1500 M
K. B. Thimmaiah	Univ. of Ag. Sc. B'lore	400 M Hurdles
Ranjit Singh	Delhi	20 K.M. Walk
Subash George	Calicut	Long Jump & Triple Jump
Rupender Singh	Allahabad	- do -
Jaspal Singh	GNDU	Discus Throw
Srikumari Amma	Calicut	100 M & 200 M
Lissy Verghese	Kerala	100 M & 200 M
E. J. Molly	Calicut	Long Jump
S. Verghese	Kerala	Long Jump
Vijaya Mala Dutta	Delhi	Shot Put
R. Devaiya	Mysore	Pentathlon

Domonic Affonso(Bombay Univ.) and Charanjit Singh Bajwa (Panjab Univ.) actually participated in Tokyo Meet. Shri Bajwa secured third place in the Meet and won Bronze Medal for India .

BADMINTON:

The Junior National Badminton Championship was held at Jamshedpur from 11th to 17th November 80. The performance of the Combined Universities Team was highly commendable and in the junior section the Men's team was runner-up in the National Championship. Our women team was runner-up in the National Champ. Our women team was runner-up in the Central Zone. In the Senior Inter-State Badminton Championship held at Vijayawada from 24th to 30th January 1981 the performance of Hufirish Nariman who lost in the semi-finals is worth mentioning. The following

players were selected for the National Badminton Camps organised by the Badminton Association of India in connection with the preparation for the Asian Games:

Shri Uday Pawar	Bombay University
Shri Madhur Bezbora	-do-
Miss Varsha Valdia	-do-
Miss Hufriah Nariman	-do-
Shri Vikram Singh	Delhi University
Shri Sanat Misra	Utkal University

Shri Vikram Singh pairing with Syed Modi won doubles Championship in Auckland's Silver Bowl Championship and defeated an Indonesian combination in June '80.

HOCKEY (MEN) :

Our Hockey Team played in the Jawaharlal Nehru Hockey Tournament held in New Delhi from 14th November, 1980 as usual. In fact, this team was selected and trained keeping in view the visit of Combined Universities Hockey Team from Pakistan. All the arrangements to receive the team from Pakistan had been made but the tour had to be called off because there was no response received from the Pakistani authorities confirming the visit of the team as per schedule sent to them. Eventually the team was entered in the Jawaharlal Nehru Hockey Tournament and played exceedingly well. Even though they lost in the semi-finals in a well contested match to Punjab Police which ultimately won the tournament, yet a special trophy was awarded to the team for fair play and good performance. This team played in another National Level Tournament played at Agra from 8th to 15th November '80. In this tournament also they lost in the semi-finals and were awarded a special trophy for commendable performance. Excepting a few players who were not available, almost the team was projected to play in the Senior National Hockey Championship held at Jullundur in March '81. The performance of the team in the National Championship was equally praiseworthy. They qualified for the league stage after defeating Maharashtra and Karnataka in their Pool. In the league stage, however, they lost to the star-studded Railway Team.

In the Junior Hockey Championship held at Bhopal from 5th to 14th October '80 our team stood runner-up and played a thrilling

final match against U. P. XI. The match was so highly contested that till the end, the result of the match was anybody's guess.

The Combined Universities Hockey Team also participated in Junior National Hockey Championship held at Kolhapur from 23rd May to 31st May 1981 and secured runners-up position. The performance and play of the varsity boys were highly appreciated in the daily press.

The Indian Hockey Federation is organising five zonal camps as a part of their programme of training of hockey players for the 82-Asian Games. For these camps, the following university hockey players made the grade:

<u>Name of the player</u>	<u>University</u>
1. Baljit Singh	Panjab
2. Jaswant Singh	Punjabi
3. Jasbir Singh	Punjabi
4. Narinder Singh Sodhi	Panjab
5. Ashok Kumar	Panjab
6. Amrik Singh	GNDU
7. Lakhwinderpal Singh	GNDU
8. Brij Lal	Panjab
9. Shallendra Sharma	Jodhpur
10. C.P. Chengappa	P.A.U.
11. Rajinder Singh	GNDU

HOCKEY (WOMEN) :

The Women Hockey Team participated in the National Championship held at Indore in December '80. The performance of the Hockey Women Team was adversely affected because of the disturbed programme of training and selection. The programme of selection and training of the hockey team was upset because of the problems in the set up of the AIWHA. Initially, they proposed to organise the National Championship at Bhopal but eventually they shifted the venue to Indore and also changed the dates. The new dates also clashed with the Inter-University Hockey Women Tournament dates. The Junior Women Hockey Team participated in the Junior National Championship held at Trivandrum in August, 1980. The strength of the team was adversely affected

because a number of girls from the Kerala University refused to represent the Combined Universities Team. In terms of the rule these girls have been debarred from participation in the Inter-University Tournament for two years.

WRESTLING :

The Combined Universities Team participated in National Wrestling Championships held at Ajmer from 24th May to 31st May '81. Shri Naresh Kumar secured second place in 74 Kg. category in Greco-Roman Style and Shri Baldev Singh secured third place in 52 Kg category in Free Style Wrestling in this Championship. Both the wrestlers have also been selected for the first coaching camp for preparation of National Team which will be participating to World Wrestling Championship to be held at SKOPJE (Yugoslavia) from September 11 to 13, 1981 and International Wrestling Meet to be held at Baghdad from October 1 to 3, 1981.

Shri Kuldeep Singh (MDU, Rohtak), Shri Mohinder Singh (Kurukshetra University) and Shri Gian Singh(HAU) were selected for the National Coaching Camp organised by the Wrestling Federation of India for selection of the probables for selecting National Team for Asian Games and Commonwealth Games.

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD TROPHY FOR THE YEAR 78-79.

The Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Trophy was won by the GNDU. The data for the year 1979-80 has been collected and is under process.

May I take this opportunity to place on record my appreciation of the good job done by Shri G.S. Sivia and his colleagues.

ANNEXURE - I

Sl. No.	Game	Originally allotted to	New Org. University	Changes in Dates	REASONS
1.	Kabaddi (N) S. Z. & Inter-Zone Is	Saurashtra	Poona	Postponed by four months	Saurashtra University declined to organise this Meet because of some unavoidable circumstances, Poona University came to our rescue and organised the South Zone in the Beginning of March. Hence, Inter-Zonals were also postponed by four months.
2.	Badminton (N & W) All Zones	All Zones		Pre-poned by a month	To avoid clash with the Central Zone Badminton Tournament.
3.	Cycling (N & W)	Punjab	Punjab	Postponed by 18 days	Due to some engagement in the Punjabi University in the first week of January, 1951.
4.	Regatta	Madras	Perarignar Anna	-	New Organising University wanted to organise on the scheduled dates.
5.	Kho-Kho (N & W)	Poona	Poona	Postponed by two months	Owing to non-cooperation of Physical Directors working in various non-agricultural universities in Marathwada.
6.	Squash Rackets	Delhi	Delhi	Postponed by 1 1/2 month	Request was received from some participating universities to postpone this tournament because of their home examinations.
7.	Swimming, Diving & Waterpolo	Calcutta	Calcutta	Postponed by 23 days	Initially, the venue was vacant and finally Calcutta University came forward to organise this Meet. They wanted to organise this Tournament from 24th October, 1950 and their request was acceded.
8.	Tennis (N & W) Inter-Zonals	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Postponed by three days	To avoid clash with the National Calendar. Also to enable talented university tennis players to participate in National Fixtures.
9.	Volleyball (W) N.Z. & Inter Zonals	GNDU	GNDU	Postponed by two months	Due to unavoidable circumstances on account of unrest amongst the students in the State of Punjab, this Championship had to be postponed.

Sl. No.	Game	Originally allotted to	New Org. University	Changes in Dates	REASONS	
10.	Wrestling	Nagpur	Nagpur	Postponed by four days	It was convenient for the university to organise this Meet after postponing the tournament by four days only.	
11.	Athletics (N'&W)	Jiwaji	Jiwaji	Postponed by 20 days	No university came forward to organise this Meet till December, 1980. Because of this office pursuation, Jiwaji University came forward in the end of the year and they organised this Meet successfully from 17th to 21st January, 1981.	
12.	Gymnastics (N'&W) & Naikhambh	Kurukshetra	GNDU	Postponed by three months	Initially, this tournament was allotted to Kurukshetra University. They declined to organise this tournament on the plea that they were to organise the Inter-University Hockey (Women) Tournament. The dates of these tournaments were almost the same, so they thought it unable to organise both the events. However, later on, they did not organise Hockey(Women) also.	

NOTE:

- i) Kurukshetra University initially took the above tournaments as they wanted to organise them as a part of their Silver Jubilee Celebrations. But they did not organise either of these tournaments. They really made our position quite bad.
- ii) In December, Kurukshetra University again sent an offer to organise Inter-University Gymnastics (W) only in the month of January 1981.
- iii) Few Universities objected to this bifurcation. They maintained that the complete tournament should be organised at one venue. Finally, GNDU agreed to organise the complete tournament in the month of March, 1981.

APPENDIX-VI

ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

Revised Estimates 1981-82 and Budget Estimates 1982-83

Receipts	Actuals		Rev. Est.	Particulars	Actuals		Rev. Est.	Actuals		Rev. Est.
	1980-81	1981-82			1980-81	1981-82		1981-82	1982-83	
Particulars	1980-81	1981-82	1981-82	1982-83	1980-81	1981-82	1981-82	1982-83	1982-83	1982-83
Surplus B/F			14,517	-	Salaries	466,087	5,30,000	2,69,952	5,30,000	6,00,000
					PF & FP Contri-					
					bution	37,503	46,000	22,895	50,000	60,000
Annual Sub.	585,000	565,000	773,500	773,500	Annual Meeting	65,606	1,20,000	42,727a	1,20,000	1,20,000
					Committee Meet-					
					ing	100,276	1,00,000	33,943	60,000	1,00,000
					L. T. C.	2,762	10,000	6,678	10,000	10,000
					Printing Agenda /					
					Reports	212	8,000	4,515	8,000	8,000
Pub./Advt.	260,067	225,000	340,000	225,000	Stationery, Post-	66,730	75,000	27,704	75,000	90,000
					age & Cont.	136,743	2,00,000	45,378	2,20,000	1,80,000
Miscellaneous	6,434	5,000	4,526	5,000	Rent, Water &					
					Electricity	23,352	40,000	22,348	50,000b	40,000
					Medical Aid	12,151	15,000	2,275	18,000	18,000
					Telephone	24,033	36,000	11,175	30,000	36,000
Grant-Maint.	125,000	-	70,000	-	Library	20,110	22,000	13,900	25,000	27,000
					Furniture &					
					Off. Equip	9,439	12,000	3,828	8,000	12,000
Grant-DST	-	20,000	20,000	20,000	Audit Fee	1,300	1,500	-	1,500	1,500
					Contribution to					
					Gratuity	22,108	24,000	12,753	27,000	30,000
					Contribution to					
					HB Fund	-	40,000	-	40,000	40,000
Grant-D. S. T.	40,000c	-	-	-	International Travel	-	15,000	1,000	1,000	-
for ACU					UNESCO MEETING	13,662	-	-	-	-
Grant-ICSSR	8,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	World Book Fair	2,671	-	-	21,000	-
					Unforeseen	-	2,500	-	2,500	2,500
					Ground Rent	-	860	-	860	860

Particulars	Actuals		R.Est.		B.Est.		Actuals		B.Est.		Actuals		B.Est.	
	1980-81	1981-82	30.9.81	1981-82	1981-82	1982-83	1980-82	1981-82	1981-82	1982-83	1980-82	1981-82	1981-82	1982-83
World Book Fair -	-	-	250	21,000	-	-	-	Legal Expenses	3,359	5,000	2,356	5,000	5,000	5,000
								Purchase of						
								Staff Car	-	60,000	-	60,000	-	-
Deficit	-	536,450	-	196,633	346,350	Surplus	14,517	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:Rs.	1,024,501	1,361,450	-	1,362,450	1,379,850	Total Rs.	1,024,501	1,361,450	-	1,362,450	1,379,850	1,379,850	1,379,850	1,379,850

Notes: The figures of receipts and expenditure for the year 1980-81 given above are subject to audit.

a) This includes a payment of Rs. 40,000/- which was made in the year 1981-82 for the last annual meeting.

b) Includes Rs. 12,912/- being arrears of rent for the year 1979-80 paid for Secretary's residence during the year 1981-82

c) The amount relates to the year 1979-80 but was actually received during the year 1980-81.

ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

Revised Estimates 1981-82 and Budget Estimate 1982-83

✓ RESEARCH CELL

Receipts

payments

Particulars	Actuals 1980-81	B. Est. 1981-82	Actuals 30.9.81	Rev. Est. 1981-82	P. Est. 1982-83	Particulars	Actuals 1980-81	B. Est. 1981-82	Actuals 30.9.81	Rev. Est. 1981-82	B. Est. 1982-83
Unspent Bal- ance B/F	126,225	-	-	176,788	-	Salaries	137,629	210,000	67,013	192,000	490,000
						Honorarium	14,056	60,000	27,361	60,000	60,000
						Book, Periodicals	18,590	22,500	5,690	22,500	24,000
Govt. Grants	300,000	150,000	-	-	-	Publications	112,286	200,000	27,013	200,000	210,000
						TA/DA including 1/Conveyance	6,047	20,000	3,951	20,000	20,000
						Stationery	11,535	15,000	2,861	15,000	16,000
Sale of Publications	152,559	40,000	60,100	325,560	21,000	Field Work	-	5,000	3,685	5,000	5,000
						Computer Time	612	5,000	-	5,000	5,000
						Postage	12,066	12,000	4,323	12,000	12,000
Correspondence Course-III	59,317	-	13,488	40,000	40,000	Medical Aid	1,744	3,000	135	5,000	5,000
						Telephone	5,166	10,000	1,317	10,000	10,000
						Contingencies	16,310	10,000	7,544	20,000	20,000
Deficit	-	632,500	-	196,962	790,000	Furniture/Equip.	19,857	40,000	5,911	20,000	22,500
						Fixture	-	160,000	-	99,750	54,000
						Rent, Water & Elec.	15,219	10,000	-	15,000	16,000
						International Travel	26,156	40,000	14,707	20,000	22,500
						Correspondence Courses	6,136	-	-	15,000	15,000
						Seminar	176,788	-	-	-	-
						Unspent Balance C/F	-	-	-	-	-
Total Rs.	638,101	822,500	-	739,250	1040,000	Total Rs.	638,101	822,500	-	739,250	1040,000

The figures of receipt and expenditure for 1980-81 given above are subject to audit.

SPORTS BOARD

Receipts			SPECIALS BUREAU					payments		
Actuals	B. Est.	Actuals	Rev. Est.	B. Est.	Particulars	Actuals	B. Est.	Actuals	Rev. Est.	B. Est.
1960-61	1961-62	30,9,61	1961-62	1962-63		1960-61	1961-62	30,9,61	1961-62	1962-63
Annual Sub-										
Particulars	1,45,000	1,43,750	2,36,000	2,34,000	Salaries P. F. F. P. contribution	1,07,129	1,35,000	66,010	1,36,000	1,00,000
Token Penalty	700	3,000	1,000	3,000	Gratuity Contribution TA/DA Insurance Telephone Stationery printing	5,333 16,526 1,456 7,076 15,122	6,500 15,000 2,000 10,000 10,000	3,207 1,066 - 460 2,506	7,000 15,000 2,500 10,000 12,000	5,000 15,000 2,500 10,000 12,000
Protest Fee	400	500	100	500						
Misc. Income/Sale of Publications	2,750	500	1,296	1,500	Postage	4,900	10,000	1,374	10,000	10,000
					Furniture	5,054	5,000	-	5,000	5,000
					Medical Aid	2,697	3,500	450	3,500	3,500
					Contingencies	17,566	15,000	3,966	15,000	15,000
					Rent	3,469	10,000	63	40,000(b)	40,000(b)
Govt. Grants					Contribution to HDA Fund	-	10,000	-	10,000	10,000
U.S. Salary	12,000(a)	6,000	-	6,000						
I. U. Athletic Meet	5,000	7,500	-	10,000						
Deficit	36,825	90,250	-	37,000	Surplus I. U. Athletic Meet	-	-	-	-	4,000
Total	2,02,675	2,51,500	-	2,92,000	Total	2,02,675	2,51,500	-	2,92,000	2,54,000

Note: The figures of receipts & expenditure for theyear 1980-81 given above are subject to audit.

a) Includes Rs. 6,000/- for the year 1979-80 received in the year 1980-81.

b) As per demand made the rate of rent is Rs; 7/- per sq. ft. 40% of the rent have been shown here and the other 60% will be debited to the N.S.O. Budget. The rate however is under negotiation.

ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

Revised Estimates 1981-82 and Budget Estimates 1982-83

R.S.O.

Receipts

Payments

Particulars	Actuals 1980-81	B.Est. 1981-82	Actuals 30.9.81	Rev.Est. 1981-82	Particulars	Actuals 1980-81	B.Est. 1981-82	Actuals 30.9.81	Rev.Est. 1981-82	B.Est. 1982-83
Unspent Balance (opening)	80,969	-	-	42,675	Salaries TA/DA	70,215 10,768	85,000 20,000	40,790 2,154	85,000 20,000	95,000 25,000
Advances	2,23,428	-	-	2,90,846	Contingencies	36,452	45,000	7,961	95,000	1,00,000(a)
Govt.					CCC Programme	1,28,180	-	26,251	-	-
Grant	3,30,000	10,45,380	4,00,000	10,50,795	Org. of C.U.					
Participation	-	-	6,800	-	Camps	10,326	45,000	1,312	45,000	50,000
refund by					Unl. Level C/Camps	-	6,87,860	-	6,81,000	6,81,000
Universities					Visit abroad players					
					C.U. Teams	-	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
STS refund	5,700	-	-	-	Affiliation Fee	7,460	7,500	3,439	12,500	12,500
					Participation					
					N.L.Tr.	30,560	55,000	13,207	55,000	60,000
					Visit of C.U. Hockey	-	1,00,000	-	1,00,000	1,00,000
					Team from Pakistan					
					Sports Management					
					Course	3,882	-	-	-	-
Visit of Hockey Team										
from Pakistan	-	1,00,000	-	1,00,000	Universiade-b1	-	5,00,000	-	7,000	-
					Visit of C.U. Football					
					Team from Burma	701	62,000	-	-	-
					Visit of C.U. Football					
					Team to Burma		-	2,736	-	-
Universiade										
1981	-	5,00,000	-	7,000	S.T.S.	8,000	-	-	-	-
					Advances O/S	2,90,846	-	3,06,790	-	-
					Advances o/s					
					U.L.C.C.	-	-	3,04,889	-	-

Receipts			Payments			
Particulars	B. Est. 1981-82	Actuals 30.9.81	R. Est. 1981-82	B. Est. 1982-83	Actuals 1980-81	B. Est. 1981-82
Visit of CU						
Football Team						
from Burma	62,000	-	-	-	42,705	-
					Adjustment of Advances	-
					outstanding with	-
					Universities	2,90,846
					Unspent balance	-
					In hand	-
						-
Total	6,40,097	17,07,380	14,91,346	12,23,500	6,40,097	14,91,346
						12,23,500

Note: The figures of receipts and expenditure for the year 1980-81 given above are subject to audit.

- a) This includes Rs. 50,000/- being 60% of the total rent payable to DDA at the rate of Rs. 7/- per Sq. Ft. The rate is however under negotiation.

Auditors' Observations

A. Checking of Journal with Journal Vouchers.

1. Date	V. No.	On account of	Amount
22.4.80	58	Organisation	4,386.11
		C. U. Team meeting	

- i) The messing charges as claimed by the university are in excess by Rs. 192.00. This calculation mistake has been endorsed by the Chartered Accountant who has certified the expenses.

- ii) Ex-post facto approval for the additional stay of three days should be obtained.

- iii) No details are available regarding the basis for the payment of TA paid to the Manager of the team nor any supporting voucher for such payment has been made available to us.

2. 2.6.90 225 Participation 130.00
The sanction had been accorded for the participation of 30 members. However, the payment has been made for 65 members. We advise that ex-post facto approval for the payment of Rs. 70.00 may be procured.

Office Replies

There was a combined universities hockey camp at Hyderabad in March 1979. This was followed by their participation in National Championship. In terms of the original proposal it was going to cost Rs. 2808/- in respect of messing.

The camp got extended by three days so as to be able to participate in the National Championship. The local organisers paid Rs. 900/- on an ad hoc basis to meet the messing expenditure. Instead of getting Rs. 2808/- from the AIU, the local university drew Rs. 2100/-. Their total expenditure was Rs. 3000/-; Rs. 900/- came from their own resources and Rs. 2100/- was claimed from AIU.

President's approval for the total expenditure was taken. The three days of extra stay was not a liability on AIU in financial terms. However, as desired, by auditors ex-post facto approval may be accorded.

The Statement of expenditure received was duly certified by Chartered Accountants at Hyderabad appointed by the University. Therefore, vouchers are not available with AIU.

As per the note received from the Sports Division there is a recommendation for payment of Rs. 130/- . As pointed out by the Auditors, the matter is being looked into.

Office Replies

Auditors' Observations

3. 23.6.80 314 International 7,940.00
Travel

The ticket for the Tour has been purchased from an unapproved agent. The benefit obtained by the Association for this deviation may please be elucidated.

No benefit was obtained by the AIU. The point has however been noted for future.

4. 5.9.80 631 Telephone 1,350.30
Research Cell

This is the payment for the quarterly bill (11.5.80 to 11.8.80) for the phone installed at the residence of Shri V. Natarajan. The normal quarterly bill came to around Rs. 300.00 per quarter in the past. The payment has been made for this abnormally excess charges without putting on record the reasons for the steep rise. We advise the reasons and circumstances for such high billing/expenditure be looked into and intimated to us.

The matter was pursued with the telephone authorities. Since no satisfactory explanation for the steep increase was forthcoming it was decided quite some months ago to discontinue the STD facility on this phone.

- B. In the following cases totalling/calculation mistakes were found in the Publication bills :

Date	Bill No.	Name of the parties	Correct amount	Amount taken	Short billed/ received
16.4.81	8075	Cash Sales	275.20	258.00	17.20
18.9.80	8435	N/s Lov Dev & Sons	666.00	630.00	30.00
20.11.80	8630	Cash Sales	22.50	20.00	2.50
31.12.80	8952	Cash Sales	42.00	38.25	3.75
10.2.81	76	N/s K. P. Bagchi & Co.	67.65	62.15	5.50
11.3.81	231	N/s K. P. Bagchi & Co.	470.25	453.75	16.50
					<u>75.45</u>

The amount in respect of two parties, namely, M/s Lov Dev & Sons and M/s K. P. Bagchi & Co. is being recovered. In respect of cash sales the amount cannot be recovered at this stage. The amount involved is Rs. 23.45 and may be written off.

Office Replies

Auditors' Observations

C. Missing Records

i)	Date	BILL No.	Amount
	2.8.80	8323	103.50

Office copy of the bill has not been made available to us and hence could not be verified.

The bill was raised in respect of the Registrar, Visva Bharati University, Santiniketan. The University has been written to send a photostat copy of the bill.

The advertisement bill books have due to a clerical omission got mixed up with other records. These are being searched. However, other records i.e.

- i) University orders for inclusion of advertisements
- ii) relevant issues of University News in which the advertisements were included and bills were prepared and sent to the parties for payment and iii) the advertisement register in which the bills have been entered serially are available. About 90% payment of the bills has been received.

Sofar the sales wing does not maintain a list of those parties from which bills are to be recovered. Had that been done there would have been no room for this occasion. Whether this can be done or not would depend upon the staff proposed to be sanctioned to the Sales Division. The matter would be discussed in the next meeting of the Finance Committee as to the procedure to be followed in future.

- ii) The advertisement bills for the year under Audit have not been made available to us except for the period 20.9.80 to 9.2.81. The rest of the records were not available for verification and hence could not be verified.

D. Outstanding Bills, Current Assets and Other Liabilities

- i) We have gone through the list of outstanding bills in respect of sales of publication as on 31st March 1981 amounting to Rs. 1,25,527.54; this includes an old outstanding of Rs. 18,500.00(app). No details as to the particulars of the parties and expected date of recovery of these old dues have been made available to us. We suggest that these old outstandings which pertain to way back in January 1976 should be recovered/cleared at the earliest.

- ii) We have gone through the Bank Reconciliation statement made in respect of account with Canara Bank (Account No. 975) made as on 31st March 1981 and we have following comments to offer :

Auditors' Observations

- a) The following cheques have become stale being issued for more than six months and hence they should be reversed and credited to a proper account:

Date	Cheque No.	Amount
26.3.80	693764	623.04
14.5.80	852727	30.00
25.9.80	858469	1250.00
15.12.80	858965	62.00

Office Replies

A sum of Rs. 623.04 was sent to BITS, Pilani as an Account Payee cheque in settlement of a bill submitted by them. They would be written to.

A sum of Rs. 30/- was sent by Account Payee cheque to an individual on account of a book returned to AU. It is not known why the cheque has not been cashed by the individual. A letter will be sent to the individual.

A sum of Rs. 1250/- was returned to Bhagalpur University through an Account Payee cheque as it was a double payment. This was done on 26.9.1980. Bhagalpur University will be written to, to ascertain as to why the cheque was not encashed.

A sum of Rs. 62/- was sent as TA to Mr. A.K. Desai of Bardoli for attending a Workshop of Research Cell. The party will be written to.

The Bank has not given credit for one cheque of Rs. 5000/-. The matter has been and is being pursued through personal visit to the Bank.

These are being pursued with the bank. However, as it involves considerable checking, it is taking time.

Noted.

- b) A sum of Rs. 5000/- has been deposited in the Bank vide deposit slip No. S.1281. No details as to the fate of this cheque have been made available to us.

- c) The Bank has excess credited our account by Rs. 462.90 during the year. This discrepancy may be pursued with the Bank and cleared at the earliest.

- d) The Bank has excess debited our account by Rs. 128.60 during the year. This discrepancy may be pursued with the Bank and cleared at the earliest.

- iii) We have gone through the list of NSO Advances as on 31st March 1981. This includes a sum of Rs. 1.64, 892.31 on account of old advances brought forward from previous years. We suggest that comprehensive yearwise list should be prepared so that the same can be followed up for early recoveries/adjustments.

Auditors' Observations

- iv) A perusal of the building fund shows that a sum of Rs. 91,968.66 has been lying in saving accounts instead of putting the same in a fixed investment to earn more revenue.
- v) A perusal of the conveyance loans outstanding as on 31st March 1981 shows that no recovery has been made from Mr. K.K. Batra from 1.5.1980. We have been informed that Mr. Batra since has resigned from the Association. We suggest that this outstanding loan should be recovered from the Provident Fund of Mr. Batra as lying with Association.
- vi) A perusal of welfare loan outstanding as on 31st March 1981 shows that no recovery has been made from Mr. K.K. Batra from 1.5.1980. We have been informed that Mr. Batra has since resigned from the Association. We suggest that this outstanding loan should be recovered from the Provident Fund of Mr. Batra as lying with the Association.

Office Replies

No funds were available even for payment of TA bills. As soon as the situation improved, the amount was invested in August 1981.

Shri K.K. Batra was given a conveyance loan in July-August 1979. Till April 1980 when he submitted his resignation his vehicle had not been mortgaged. A month later he left without having been relieved by the office. Both the amounts mentioned in (v) & (vi) are still outstanding against his name. All attempts to recover the amounts have not yielded any result. Arising from this case two things are contemplated. One, repurchase for this lapse is proposed to be fixed. Two, rules in this regard are being amended so as to ensure that anyone getting a loan enters into the mortgage agreement within two months of the purchase of the vehicle and execution of the deed respectively.

This is excess credit with AIU. It has been carried forward since 1976-77. It is suggested that amounts which have not been claimed for over three years may be taken as misc. income of AIU. This exercise will be carried out every year until the entire excess debit is wiped out. Claims, if any, received after treating the same as income will be reimbursed with the prior approval of the President.

- vii) A perusal of the Suspense Account outstanding as on 31.3.81 reveals that a sum of Rs. 2,276.60 is brought forward from previous years. We strongly suggest that the same should be cleared at the earliest.

Auditors' ObservationsOffice RepliesE. General

i) It has been observed that in most of the cases pertaining to reimbursement of TA/DA to Managing Committee members, proper vigil has not been exercised in procuring the Air/Railway Tickets for supporting evidence.

ii) It has been observed that the relevant receipt against the payments made on account of i) STS ii) NSO Advances and other payments have not been obtained in a few cases. This may please be avoided in future.

iii) The accounts have been prepared on cash basis.

Noted. This refers to TA bills of member-Vice-Chancellors. It does not appear feasible to ask for tickets.

These relate to payments made to universities through Account Payee cheques. The universities do not always send stamped receipts for the amounts received. However, receipt from payees who are disbursed the amounts final statement of accounts are sought.

No comments.

F. Provident Fund

The Central Bank has not yet given credit for the interest due on Provident Fund deposits for the period March 1981 amounting to Rs. 444.25 as per details :

<u>E.D. No.</u>	<u>Amount.</u>
14 111	291.66
14 185	152.59

The matter is being pursued.

ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

(RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1981)

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
To Opening Balances		By Opening Balances :	
A. Association of Indian Universities (AIU)	Investment Building Fund (Fixed deposit with Central Bank of India and Syndicate Bank)	A. Association of Indian Universities	
		Outstanding Liabilities(Exp.)	4,353.35
		Suspense Accounts	6,635.11
		Jawahar Lal Nehru Uni.	206.75
		TTTI - Madras	152.50
		Securities	1,000.00
	Building under construction	Advance against medical hand book	266.50
	Land	Payable to HBA Fund	24,845.00
			37,491.21
Cash, Postage, Bank & other balances		B. Inter Universities Sports Board	
a) Cash in hand	715.65	1) Liabilities against World Cup Hockey Tournament, 1976.	5,520.00
b) Central BK. Current Account	25,223.20		
c) Syndicate Bk. Saving Account 1272	16,305.82	C. IUIB Gratuity Fund	2,41,030.13
d) Advance outstanding with staff	-		1,89,307.64
e) Franking Machine	1,067.50	D. IUIB Building Adv. Fund	23,821.45
f) Sundry Debtors(Suspense)	80,279.84		
g) Canara Bk. Saving A/c. 375	149.35	E. Correspondence course	
h) Bills for collection (Syndicate Bk.)	25,410.00	Association of Indian Universities	
i) Welfare loan outstanding-staff	61.30	Salaries and allowances	4,66,032.52
j) Cheques in Hand	15,850.00	Contribution to PF & FP	37,502.50
k) Conveyance Loan	475.00	Contribution to Gratuity	22,188.00
l) Prepaid Expenses	135.00	Medical Aid	12,151.20
m) ACU Meeting			5,37,874.22
		TA/DA/and other expenses	
Bills outstanding as on 31.3.80		Annual Meetings	65,605.71
Advertisement (Includes Rs. 7440/- for World Book Fair)	45,703.56	Committee Meetings	1,00,275.89
Publications	1,46,044.87	P.T.O. (Travelling concession etc)	2,761.55
University News	112.80		1,68,643.15
Annual Subscription-AIU	5,000.00		
Souvenir	2,525.00	Rent, Elec. & Water	
		Rent Office	22,200.00
		Water & Electricity charges	1,152.26
			23,352.26

RECEIPTS

B. Inter University Sports Board

Annual Subscription Bills

O/Standing

Less: Bills cancelled during

1980-81

7,000.00

5,786.00

1,250.00

C. National Sports Organisation

Advances o/s with Universities

i) For Camps & others

ii) For STS

2,18,428.44

5,000.00

2,23,428.44

D. IUBI Gratuity Fund Deposits

Fixed Deposits with Canara Bk.

Central Bk. Saving A/c

1,72,000.00

69,030.13

2,41,030.13

E. IUBI Building Advance Fund

Loans outstanding with staff

Central Bk Saving A/c

Recoverable from AIU

1,62,113.00

2,349.64

24,545.00

1,89,307.64

Government Grants

Maintenance activities

Development activities (R. Cell)

Visit Hockey Team (Australia)

National Sports Organisation (NSO)

I. U. Athletic Meet

D. S. (S) Salary (including Rs. 6000/-

of 79-80)

1,25,000.00

3,00,000.00

--

3,30,000.00

5,000.00

12,000.00

7,72,000.00

Other Grants

ICSSR for Bibliography

DST for ACU meeting

5,000.00

46,000.00

A. AIU - Bills raised during the year

Annual Subscription

Sale of Publications

Sale of University News

Sale proceeds of Advertisement

5,85,000.00

1,26,119.38

18,497.10

1,15,772.70

8,45,389.18

PAYMENTS

Other Payments:

Stationery, Postage & Cont.

Telephone Expenses

Printing of Proceedings

Expenses on Publications

Legal Expenses

Furniture and Office Equip.

Library and Periodicals

Audit Fee

Written off

Publication Officers Meeting

Unesco Meeting (including Rs. 13,361.54

refunded to MO Edn. for unspent

grant)

ACU Meeting

Book Fairs

13,561.84

727.20

2,670.50

2,82,944.65

Research Wing staff expenses

Salary

Books & Periodicals

TA/DA (including Local

conveyance)

Contingencies

Computer Time

Furniture & Office Equipment

Publications

Stationery and printing

Honorarium (Experts & Ad-hoc

staff)

Medical Aid

Postage

International Travel

Telephone Expenses

Seminar

74,056.18

1,773.75

12,003.95

15,219.45

5,106.25

8,129.93

4,41,153.36

RECEIPTS

Other receipts

Miscellaneous Income	4,273.12
Sale of old Equipment	5,651.00
Recoveries against previous year - ACU expenses	1,177.50
Write Back	<u>1,719.40</u>

Inter University Sports Board

Subscription bills raised 79-80	1,45,000.00
Protest Fee	400.00
Token Penalty	700.00
Sale Publications	2,636.52
Amount Written back	<u>113.00</u>

C. Research Cell

Publication bills raised during the year

1,45,849.52

D. AIU - Building Fund

Amount received towards Bldg. Fund contr.
Interest received on Bld. Fd. & Other Investments

1,31,250.00

92,400.53

E. National Sports Organisation

STS refund

5,700.00

Closing Balances

A. Association of Indian Universities

Outstanding liabilities (Exp.)
Suspense Account

55,028.27

4,441.01

PAYMENTS

National Sports Organisation

Expenses - C. C. C. Programme	1,25,150.04
- Participation N. L. Tr.	30,560.20
- Orgn. of C. U. Camps	10,327.96
Sports Talent Scholarship- 1979-80)	8,000.00
Visit to Burma (C. U. Football Team)	700.50
Affiliation Fee	7,459.80
Salaries	70,214.46
Contingencies	40,090.58
TA/DA	10,675.30
Sports Management Course	<u>3,852.75</u>

3,10,094.59

Inter University Sports Board

Salaries	1,07,128.72
Contribution to PF & FP	5,122.71
Furniture	5,053.98
Insurance	1,456.00
Postage	4,896.30
Telephones	3,530.20
Stationery and printing	15,121.86
Written off	560.00
Medical Aid	2,796.55
TA/DA	18,526.46
Contribution to Gratuity	5,333.00
Rent, Water & Electricity	3,488.85
Contingencies	17,567.90
Inter University Athletic Meet	<u>5,000.00</u>

1,99,594.53

Closing Balances

A. Association of Indian Universities

Investment Building Fund	
(FDRs with Central Bk., Syndicate Bk., Canara Bk.)	13,70,371.90
Building under construction	17,545.94
Land	<u>34,000.00</u>

14,21,520.84

Recoverable from AIU for

AIU Building Fund

91,968.66

RECEIPTS

PAYMENTS

Jawaharlal Nehru University	208.75	Cash, Postage, Bank & Other balances	
T. T. I - Madras	152.50	a) Central Bk. Current Account	714.26
Securities	1,000.00	b) Syndicate Bank Savings Account	1272 15,221.88
		c) Canara Bank Savings A/c	
Advances - Medical Hand Book	61.00	975 (DD Marg)	76,787.35
Payable to Provident Fund Account	5.00	d) Canara Bank Saving A/c	
		6835(N. Place)	19,274.57
Payable to Family Pension Account	0.50	e) Advances o/s with staff & other parties	81,525.79
Payable to Gratuity Fund Account	1.00	f) Bills for collection (Syndicate Bank)	86.35
Payable to Shri Balkrishnan	5,054.67	g) Welfare Loan outstanding	17,590.00
		h) Balance in Franking Machine	2,933.18
Payable to AIU Building Fund Account	91,968.66	i) Conveyance Loan	29,500.00
		j) Securities-Chadha Service Station	1,000.00
		k) Recoverable from Min. of Edn.	253.30
			2,46,886.68
		Bills outstanding as on 31.3.1961	
		Advertisement	50,660.05
		World Book Fair	2,310.00
		Publications	1,25,527.84
		University News	17.50
		Annual Subscription-AIU	20,000.00
		Souvenir	2,525.00
			2,01,040.39
B. Inter University Sports Board			
Liabilities against World Cup Hockey Tournament, 1976		Ann. Sub.outstanding (bills)	2,500.00
	5,520.00	C. National Sports Organisation	
		Advances o/s against Universities for Camps and others for STS	2,85,846.31
			5,000.00
			2,90,846.31

RECEIPTS

PAYMENTS

C. IJBL Gratuity Fund	3,02,271.43	D. IJBL Gratuity Fund Deposits	
D. IJBL Building Advance Fund	1,84,121.18	Fixed Deposits with Canara Bank,	2,72,000.00
E. Correspondence Course - I	6,400.55	Central Bank Saving Account	30,271.43
Correspondence Course - II	32,761.00	E. IJBL Building Advance Fund	3,02,271.43
		Loans outstanding with staff	1,19,850.00
		Central Bank saving account	74,271.18
			1,94,121.18
	Rs. 52,12,382.98		Rs. 52,12,382.98

New Delhi :
 Dated : 11 FEB 1982

Sd/-
 (A. C. Gogla)
 Accountant

Sd/-
 (Amrik Singh)
 Secretary

Sd/-
 Chartered Accountants
 B. R. Bhargava & Co.

APPENDIX - VIII

ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

Staff Provident Fund

Receipts & Payments Account for the year ending 31st March, 1981.

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
To Opening Balances		By Opening Balances	
Investments		Forfeiture Lapses A/c	
a) Reserve Bank of India Spl. Deposit	2,29,600.00	Interest on Deposit	14,711.72
b) Fixed Deposit with Central Bank	1,38,310.91	Unclaimed Account	33,673.21
c) 12 years National Defence Plan Certificate	66,22	Unclassified Account	66.22
d) 5 years Time Deposits with P. Office	35.00	Balance Staff Account	35.00
e) Central Govt. Securities	3,19,900.00		8,94,547.26
f) State Govt. Securities	75,206.00	By payment of interest on purchases of securities	2,480.73
g) Post Office Savings A/c 1017	50,125.00	By Refunds	1,45,649.73
h) Central Bk. Saving A/c	18,003.91	By Loan paid to Staff	54,615.00
	52,493.59		2,32,745.46
To General Fund Account	9,43,033.41		
	9,43,033.41	By Closing Balances	
To Contribution Received		Investments	
Staff	53,068.90	a, RBI - Special Deposit A/c	2,29,000.00
AIU	53,068.90	b) Fixed Deposits with Central Bk.	76,310.91
Voluntary	16,828.50	c) 12 Years National Defence plan Certificate	-
Amount credited for CID (DA)	11,022.30	d) 5 years time Deposits with Post Office	3,19,900.00
To Refund of loans	49,375.00	e) Central Govt. Securities	1,39,351.00
To Interest earned on deposits	1,15,236.68	f) State Govt. Securities	1,22,845.00
To Interest Recovered on loans on deposits	4,254.80	g) Saving Account with P. Office	13,727.89
		h) Canara Bank Savings Account	1,08,076.23
			10,11,213.03
To Closing Balances :		General Fund Account	
Forfeiture Lapses A/c	14,711.72		10,11,213.03
Interest on Deposit	65,806.41		
Unclaimed Account	66.22	Interest recoverable for purchase of Securities	3,661.22
Unclassified Account	35.00		
Balance Staff Account	24,344.26		
	10,15,074.22		
TOTAL:	Rs. 32,02,066.15	TOTAL:	Rs. 32,02,066.15
New Delhi	Dr. A. C. Gogia)	Dr. A. C. Gogia)	Dr. A. C. Gogia)
Dated: 11 Feb. 1982	Accountant	Secretary	Chartered Accountants
			B. R. Bhargava & Co.

GENERAL SESSION

21st February, 1982

MINUTES OF THE GENERAL SESSION

TAXES:

- G.1.1. To consider income tax concessions for royalty to authors of technical books and textbooks.

(Punjab Agricultural University)

[Note:- It is well known that textbooks and technical books by Indian authors in India are not available in the numbers required. Many kinds of incentives have been given by the University Grants Commission for the authors to write books. The books are published either through private publishers or with the help of National Book Trust of India. The income from the royalties to the authors is pooled as a total income along with the salary. The tax laws are not so favourable for the salaried people and any additional amount that comes as royalty to an author of the rank of a Professor is heavily taxed. In order to give incentives to the authors, a certain amount, say up to Rs. 5000/- per year may be allowed tax-free and only the additional income may be taxed in a sliding manner so that the royalty is not pooled in the total income and hence the bracket of income is not raised.

A recommendation to this effect may be made to the appropriate department in the Government of India for making provision in the income-tax laws. —/

It is however learnt that the Authors Guild of India had already approached the Finance Ministry of Government of India for granting concession in income-tax for authors. As a result of their representation, the Government of India have agreed to allow claims of expenses to the expenditure of 25% of the earnings or Rs. 5,000/- whichever is less if the amount receivable from writings/royalties is less than Rs. 25,000/- and the detailed accounts regarding expenses incurred are not maintained. This also applies to cases where the amount receivable is more than Rs. 25,000/- but the expenses claimed do not exceed Rs. 5,000/- provided the income-tax from these sources is not more than Rs. 5,000/-.

The Central Board of Direct Taxes have issued detailed instructions in this regard. The text is given at Appendix-I.

In view of the clarification obtained from the Authors Guild of India, the Association felt that for the present no change was called for.

UNIFORMITY AND RESTRUCTURING OF COURSES :

- G.2.1 To consider the restructuring of the present pattern of three years degree course and adoption of a common pattern by all the Universities in India.

(University of Mysore)

Note:- In the University of Mysore a candidate for 3 year degree undergraduate course has to select three subjects of equal standard under Group II. But in certain universities the three subjects are studied in a different manner i.e. two majors and one minor and one major and two minors.

It is desirable to have a common pattern for all the Universities so as to facilitate admissions to postgraduate courses./

It was felt that the following three issues were involved :

- (a) whether the duration of the first degree course should continue to the three years' or it should be two years for the (Pass) and three years for the Honours courses;
- (b) whether the curriculum should have one major and two minors, or two majors and one minor; and
- (c) there was a certain lack of definition as to what constituted the honours course. In some universities it was a separate three years' course, while in other universities one/two additional papers were done in the relevant subject. In certain other universities, the term 'Honours School' was used.

It was felt that the present position in the university system should be ascertained and then the matter taken up with the UGC at a joint meeting.

To consider the question of according equal status to regular and correspondence course students for various degrees.

(University of Mysore)

[Note:- The academic regulations, courses of studies and syllabi are the same in respect of regular post-graduate students and those enrolled for the correspondence courses. In some universities a distinction is made while issuing the degree certificates. This is for consideration and discussion.]

RESOLVED to accept the proposal that the same status be accorded to regular and correspondence course students and that, furthermore, no reference to the channel of education (whether regular or private or correspondence) need be indicated in the certificate.

- G.2.3 To consider the question of holding two University examinations- one at the entrance stage i.e. pre-university examination and the other at the final stage of the three years degree course instead of holding four annual examinations.

(Punjabi University)

∟ Note:- At present, after Matriculation the Universities hold examinations of pre-university, BA, B.Sc(TDC) part I, II & III. Thus the students are kept excessively engaged in the routine and unremitting task of taking University examinations every year. While on the other hand, there is a well accepted feeling at the national level that students in colleges should be made to take active part in co-curricular activities, like NCC, NSS, drama, debates, trekking, etc. for allround development of their personality.

As such, it is proposed that the Universities might conduct only the pre-university and the final year examination in the BA/BSc(TDC) course. BA/BSc(TDC) part I & II examinations might be conducted at the college level, to afford opportunity and time to students to develop active and meaningful participation in co-curricular activities. This will not only mitigate pressure on the practical side of arranging the University examinations at frequent intervals, but also reduce the stress and rigours on the students' mind and allow enough time for youth activities for proper

and fuller development of their personality. This would also cut the procedural delay now involved in re-admission of students to BA(TDC) part II and III course after formal declaration of results of BA/BSc (TDC) part I and II examinations and the students would be able to go into BA/BSc(TDC) part II and III classes immediately on re-opening of the colleges after vacation. It is understood that the universities would be duly compensated financially by their respective State Govt./UGC by way of additional grant-in-aid to offset revenue loss on account of fall in the number of candidates at the University examinations. It may, however, be noted that this proposal runs counter to the Semester system of examinations.]

DEFERRED.

- G.2.4 To consider the uniform grading system in all Universities/Institutions of Higher Learning.

(University of Roorkee)

[Note:- Explanatory note is given at Appendix - II.]

After a good deal of discussion on the subject in course of which the point of view of the Research Cell was also put forward, the house decided that this was a matter that may be discussed with the UGC at a joint meeting.

SALARY SCALES :

- G.3.1 To consider the question of parity in the scales of pay of teachers and University Administrators.

(University of Roorkee)

[Note:- Till IV plan period there was general parity amongst the scales of pay of the teachers and

university administrators. But unfortunately UGC during the V plan period entirely overlooked the University Administrators resulting in the disparity amongst their scales of pay. University is based on a tripod with students, teachers and administrators as its legs. In case a leg is not taken care of, there is all likelihood of its collapse. Keeping in view this aspect it is essential that the UGC be pressed upon for having parity in the pay scales of the teachers and university administrators as it was having earlier with a view to remove the frustration amongst the university administrators for smooth administrative functioning of the universities. While considering revision of the existing scales, UGC should give due consideration to this aspect also. _7

In the course of discussion it was pointed out that some of the states (West Bengal was mentioned in this connection) this parity had already been established. It was reported that the State of Punjab had also agreed in principle. Some of the members however thought that this kind of parity was not consistent with the conditions of work which differed as between academics and non-academics. After a certain amount of further discussion, it was resolved that this matter be taken up at a joint meeting with the UGC.

- 3.2 To consider the revision of the scale of pay for the coaches.

(Karnatak University)

[Note:- The letter of the university is given at Appendix -III. _7

This matter also requires to be discussed at a joint meeting with the UGC.

FOREIGN STUDENTS :

G.4.1 To review the position of admission of foreign students in Indian Universities.

The Secretary reported in detail with specific reference to the following points :

- i) The Ministry of Education was of the view (having consulted the Ministry of External Affairs as well) that full economic fee ought to be charged.
- ii) A sub-committee had been appointed to work out the formula on the basis of which the full economic fee be charged in relation to different types of courses. The committee had yet to report.
- iii) As regards the admission of foreign students, the thinking in the Ministry of Education was that while admission to an educational institution should be granted or refused, depending upon the merits of the case, by the institution concerned, other details in regard to suitability etc. as well as admission should be determined by the Educational Consultancy Service which was in the process of being established. This Service would conduct examinations, determine the grades etc of students and make this information available to the educational institutions for them to take appropriate decisions.

While in regard to all other matters there was hardly any difference of opinion, in regard to the full economic fee the opinion was sharply divided. Since no definite decision could be taken in regard to this issue, it was felt that the issue could be taken up once again when the Special General Body meets in the second half of May 1982. By then the progress in regard to some of the other points would also have been made.

PEACE ON THE CAMPUS :

- G.5.1 To consider the recommendations/suggestions for maintaining Peace on the Campus.

After a good deal of discussion, the recommendations, as worked out by a drafting committee and given at Appendix-IV, were adopted by the general house.

HIGHER EDUCATION :

- G.6.1 To consider the suggestions of Rabindra Bharati University for organising discussions on the following topics :

- i) Higher Education and the Employment Potential.

[Note:- The real purpose of Higher Education in the present context-Integrating that purpose with a developing employment potential in areas related to Higher Education - A close look on the possible areas - Making that desired and developed employment potential really productivity oriented so that the highly educated can contribute something towards upgrading the educated average and the bulk yet to be educated.]

- ii) Higher Education and Integration of Research and Project Works.

[Note:- Research and Project works related to Higher Education require both integration and co-ordination - duplicate, triplicate, or even more than that, research and project works are being carried on simultaneously in Universities obviously more than one - Such diversified efforts on the same project amount to wasteful expenditure doubtlessly not negligible - Emphasis should be laid on the creation of a co-ordinating machinery to avoid simultaneous efforts on the same topic in Universities more than one. This would save a lot of wasteful expenditure, a savings that would remain open for utilisation in other relevant areas of Higher Education.

- III) Steps to cover the stage from Higher Education for a few Higher Education for all.

△Note :- This is a theme Projected obviously from a long term view for making Education really meaningful and effective for the people of the country - The Theme would obviously take up back to the socio-economic constraints which are baffling limitations to reach the desired goal of a developing country like ours - Though a long term theme, it has to be taken up right now so that we can set a proper perspective, a perspective that would not deprive but open up opportunities for all to be highly educated. _/

RESOLVED to refer the matter to the Standing Committee.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE :

- G.7.1 To consider the various measures for providing financial assistance for the Agricultural Universities.

(Punjab Agricultural University)

△Note :- For strengthening the research programme of Agricultural Universities, It is suggested that the funds available with the various state marketing departments should be given to the Agricultural Universities for taking up research on new problems and strengthening the existing infra structure of research. It is also suggested that the States who do not levy an education-tax may start doing so for providing adequate funds for higher education and research. The Government of India may also be requested to give necessary directions to various state governments in this regard. _/

RESOLVED to refer the matter to the Standing Committee.

HEADSHIP OF UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS :

- G.8.1 To consider the question of rotation of Headship of University Departments. (Secretary, AIU)

[Note:- The question of rotation of headship is a live issue in several universities. The proposal needs to be discussed in the General House so as to analyse the experience of various universities which have already experimented with it.]

The matter was adjourned to the Special General Body Meeting in May 1982. Meanwhile it was felt that more data should be collected and a working paper ought to be prepared.

RE-EVALUATION OF ANSWER BOOKS :

- G.9.1 To consider the question of re-evaluation of answer books for university examinations.

(Research Cell - AIU)

[Note:- While a number of universities permit students to ask re-evaluation of their answer-books, quite some do not. The issue has become somewhat controversial in a number of universities. The Research Cell has been in touch with quite a few of them and in the note presented below have raised some issues which require to be discussed. These are listed below :

1) Who is eligible to ask for re-evaluation? Some universities make it open to candidates who have passed the examination or have failed in not more than two papers. There is also a limitation along with this that such requests will be for two papers in any single examination and thus re-evaluation is sought for both improvement of a score or for changing the decision from failure to pass. The need for re-evaluation arises from past and present experience in different universities where

there have been an increasing number of cases wherein marks of candidates increased from 200 to 400% (even in mathematics paper) after re-evaluation.

ii) What time limit is to be set for such requests for re-evaluation by the candidate, parents or guardian through the principal of a college? What time limit is also to be set by the university to complete the process of re-evaluation and announce the results ?

lii) What is the fee to be charged for such re-evaluation? In this, universities differ but by and large anything between Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 is charged for every single paper. Some universities do make a refund to this fees once the re-evaluated mark either changes the decision from failure to pass or considerably improved the original score. Some universities do make a distinction between retotalling, and re-evaluation of the answer script.

iv) What is the theoretical basis for re-evaluation? The basis is to be seen relating to sources of error in marks. Some of these are :

a) subjectivity in marking. Equally competent examiners award different marks to the same answer or worse still the same examiner awards two different marks to the same answer on two different occasions; b) biased sampling of topics and abilities. This is seen more so in purely essay form question paper; c) arbitrary time limits set for answering questions.

v) There are cases of erratic evaluation, strict lenient evaluation, indifferent evaluation, victimization etc. How does re-evaluation cope with these?

vi) What is the permissible variation between valuation and re-evaluation? Different universities have different standards and set out different limits. This ranges between 5 to 15% of the total. This is also linked with moderation and grace marks.

The permissible variation between any two examiners can be set at one standard error. Standard error is the range of marks within which 2 out of every 3 examiners marking an answer script agree. If a candidate gets 36 and the Standard Error is 5 marks, then 2 out of every 3 examiners will give a mark that ranges from $(36-5) = 31$ to $(36 + 5) = 41$ marks. One of the rules of re-evaluation can be that if a script is re-evaluated and found to be an error within one S.E. above or below then, the average of the examiners can be taken as his true mark. If the difference is more than one S.E. this can be referred to a third examiner and any two of these within one S.E. variation can be accepted. Thus the whole concept hinges round the concept of error in marking and to the extent this is scientifically and statistically studied the concept of re-evaluation will be sound.

vii) What are the situations where re-evaluation is not to be permitted? Some universities do not permit re-evaluation where there is already a double evaluation/practical examinations/dissertation/thesis/viva voce etc.

viii) What is the procedure to be adopted to get the script re-evaluated? In this, universities differ but most of them prefer to have the examiner for re-evaluation from outside the university/region. Some universities do have a committee to recommend examiners. Some universities also supply to the examiner re-evaluating the script several other answer books

chosen at random from the same examination to give him an idea of the standard of marking.

ix) What is the remuneration to be given to such re-evaluations?

x) Whether more than one examiner is to be entrusted with re-evaluation? Some universities adopt procedure of giving re-evaluation to two examiners and if their marks do not agree with the reasonable limit set, it is then referred to a third examiner. What can be the final mark of this script after re-evaluation, remains a problem tackled in different ways in different universities. 7

After some discussion it was decided that the AIU should collect more data and provide guidelines for further discussion.

Sd/-

(Amrik Singh)
Secretary

Sd/-

(G. S. Marwaha)
President

APPENDIX-I

Notification regarding income-tax concession for
Authors/Writers.

It has been represented to the Board that in cases of Indian authors/writers and ad-hoc percentage be allowed as expenses from receipts arising from royalties/writings, since the expenses incurred by them are so varied and complex that it is not possible to provide documentary evidence for every item of expenditure incurred.

After considering the representation in all its aspects it has been decided that in cases where the amount receivable from royalties/writings are less than Rs. 25,000/- and where detailed accounts regarding expenses incurred are not maintained, claims of expenses to the extent of 25 per cent of such amount or Rs. 5,000/- whichever is less, may be allowed in the year of publication of a book or other publication including articles. The deduction will be allowable with reference to the total royalty receivable whether in respect of one edition or more than one editions published in any previous year and not with reference to the actual royalty received in that year.

If royalty from a particular edition/editions of a book or publication is received over a number of years and expenses have been allowed in the year of publication in the above manner, no further expenses are allowable in subsequent years in respect of that publication.

The expenses to the extent mentioned above will be allowable without calling for any evidence in support of the claim. However, if higher expenses are claimed, production of evidence is to be insisted upon before allowing the same.

The instructions contained in an earlier para will also apply to cases where the amount receivable is more than Rs. 25,000/- but the expenses claimed do not exceed Rs. 5,000/- provided the income from this source is not more than Rs. 25,000/-. In cases where the income from this source exceeds Rs. 25,000/- the provisions of section 44AA(2) will apply and the assessee is expected to keep and maintain such books of account and other documents as would enable the Income-tax Officer to compute his income in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act 1961.

Attention is also drawn to section 44AA(1) whereby it is required that every person following a profession notified by the Board shall keep and maintain such books of accounts as may enable the Income-tax officer to compute his income in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax act even if the income does not exceed twenty-five thousand rupees or the turnover or the gross receipts do not exceed two hundred and fifty thousand rupees. The Board has so far not notified authors/writers as such under this Section. The relaxation provided in para 2 of this Circular will not, however, be available in cases of such authors/writers who are included in the term of film artists being story-writers, screen play writers and dialogue writers if they are engaged in their professional capacity in the production of cinematograph film as they have been notified for the purposes of section 44AA(1) vide Notification No. S.O. 17(E) dated 12th January, 1977.

APPENDIX-II

Uniform grading system in all Universities/ Institutions of Higher Learning.

India has got 116 universities/institutes of higher learning. Most of them are autonomous and aided mainly by University Grants Commission besides respective State Governments. Being autonomous each one has its own syllabi, system of examination, grading/marking etc. The system of grading/marking (assessment) as it prevails in those institutions of today is subject to controversy and criticism. In foreign countries eminent educationalists have developed a common system of grading/assessment making institutions free from any criticism in this respect. It is high time, we should consider this question seriously and evolve a common system of grading/marking/assessment of examinations conducted by various institutions.

2. The grading/marking system as at present adopted by various institutes broadly can be termed as under:-

- i) Assessment through arithmetical number/percentage system; and
- ii) Assessment through alphabetical letters viz. 'A', 'B', 'C' / grading system.

3. The system mentioned (i) is being continued from ancient time in this country. When our country progressed in the field of education along with other fields and many institutes of higher learning were established imparting instructions on the basis of institutions of higher learning of foreign countries, a few institutions adopted system of assessment of various examinations through grades viz. 'A', 'B', 'C', fixing their value as under:-

A = Excellent B = Very Good C = Good or fair and
so on

4. Further every institute has got its own equivalence system. While a few of institutions calculate percentage on aggregate basis, few on the basis of marks secured in particular subjects. Similarly, each of it has got its own conversion system of grades into percentage and percentage into grades. All such anomalies sometimes present a different position and at times candidate who if there would have been a common system of assessment/grading could have chance to be admitted missed his chance.

5. Though the University Grants Commission has recommended 7 point system, yet it has not been adopted by many institutions due to the reasons known to them. In all fairness, it is, therefore, suggested that a common system of grading/marking of various examinations be evolved and UGC and the State Government should make it mandatory to adopt it in the institutes owned/controlled by them so that there may not be any inconvenience to the students in their selection to the various posts/scholarships/fellowship.

APPENDIX - III

C O P Y

**KARNATAK UNIVERSITY
Pavato-Nagar
DHARWAD - 580003**

**Dr. D.M. NANJUNDAPPA
VICE-CHANCELLOR**

&

**President
Indian Economic Association**

No.K.VCS/DPAR/2993

November 28, 1981

Dear Dr. Amrik Singh,

**Sub: REVISION OF THE PAYSCALES OF
COACHES**

Please recall the brief discussion I have had with you on the problems faced by the Karnatak University in the matter of the revision of the pay-scales of coaches.

The coaches are treated as teaching staff and the Government of Karnataka have also accepted this. The University Grants Commission initially had proposed the pay-scales Rs. 300-600 for coaches and later on it was revised to Rs. 550-900 from 1.1.1977 on the basis of U.G.C. scales by the State Government. Since then there has been no revision while the pay-scales of all others have been revised, both by the U.G.C. as well as the State Government.

The coaches are due for a revision of pay-scales. The State Government would accept the responsibility for its implementation.

It was against this back-ground I had requested the Association of Indian Universities to take up this matter with the U.G.C. and see that the pay-scale of the coaches is revised without delay.

However, I am sending separately a proposal to revise the scale of pay of coaches to Rs. 750-1525 for being placed before the meeting of the Association.

I shall be most thankful if you will give your personal attention to this and move the U.G.C. for revising the above mentioned pay-scales.

Please acknowledge receipt of this letter.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,
Sd/-

(D.M. Nanjundappa)

Dr. Amrik Singh
Secretary
Association of Indian Universities
Deendayal Upadhy Marg,
NEW DELHI-110 002.

APPENDIX-IV

Recommendations as worked out by a drafting committee regarding Peace on the Campus.

This 57th annual conference of the Association of Indian Universities reviewed the prevailing situation with regard to 'Peace on the Campus' and has come to the conclusion that the problem has assumed the proportions of a crisis which is not imaginatively and firmly dealt with without further loss of time is bound to lead to the complete breakdown of the University system. Such sinister forces as undermine the credibility of the university system and erode its capacity to maintain its autonomy need to be effectively checked so that the image of the Vice-Chancellors who are the chief executive heads of universities is preserved without any defacement. The Conference specifically proposes that the Central and State Governments as well as the UGC should take due cognizance of this issue and requests that steps be taken by them to ensure the normal functioning of the universities, with every section of the university community being made aware of its responsibilities and obligations.

2. To this end the Conference specifically requests the Central and the State Governments to use their authority in a meaningful way to curb and control the unruly and anti-social elements playing havoc on the campus so that the University authorities may be enabled to preserve peace on the campus. It condemns the tendency on the part of agitators to gherao the University authorities and calls upon the state Government to deal with "gherao" as a cognizable offence and take prompt and necessary action on that basis.

3. This conference requests the State Governments to help universities by providing them with prompt and effective protection

in times of campus troubles when requests for the same are made to the police authorities.

4. It recommends that a "Grievances Machinery" be set up in every university to deal with the grievances of teachers and students as well as the administrative staff of all categories. The composition of this machinery should be representative in character while being left to the discretion of the Vice-Chancellors.

5. The Conference requests the State Governments to help the universities, most of which are plagued by serious financial constraints, with adequate funds by way of block grants and adhoc grants so as to enable them to fulfil satisfactorily their academic responsibilities, such as, providing for student welfare services, sports and games, cultural activities, etc. for the benefit of students and also to discharge their administrative obligations in a meaningful and effective manner.

6. The Conference recommends that the Central/State Governments treat the administrative, ministerial staff and other employees of the universities as on par with their counterparts in Government service in respect of pay scales, service conditions and other benefits etc. and assess their grants accordingly.

7. The Conference recommends that universities institute a system of annual assessment of the academic work of teachers so that their performance and achievements in the fields of teaching, research and extension as well as their conduct in respect of the maintenance of discipline and proper running of the university may be duly reviewed and the teachers concerned advised, guided or directed.

8. This Conference reiterates that teachers and Karmacharis of universities, while free to contest for public office, may do so in terms of the guidelines agreed upon between the AIU and the UGC in this behalf.

9. This Conference recommends that Vice-Chancellors see to it that steps are taken to put an end to what is called student professionalism, by fixing the number of years beyond which students cannot remain on the rolls of one and the same University.

STANDING COMMITTEE-AIU

1981 - 82

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Director
Indian School of Mines
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3. Prof. Rais Ahmad/
Prof. W.U. Malik
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2. Prof. R.C. Paul
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Osmania University
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2. Dr. V.K. Sukumaran Nayar
Vice-Chancellor
University of Kerala
Trivandrum.
(Upto 16.7.81)
3. Dr. B.R. Bhonsle
Vice-Chancellor
Marathwada University
Aurangabad.

Prof. S.V. Chittibabu
Vice-Chancellor
Annamalai University
Annamalainagar.
(From 17.7.81)

EAST ZONE

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Vice-Chancellor
Dibrugarh University
Dibrugarh.
2. Dr. A.K. Dhan
Vice-Chancellor
Ranchi University
Ranchi.
3. Dr. M.M. Chakrabarty
Vice-Chancellor
Jadavpur University
Calcutta.

WEST ZONE

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Prof. Ram Joshi
Vice-Chancellor
University of Bombay
Bombay. | 3. Dr. M.N. Desai/
Shri K.S. Shastri
Vice-Chancellor
Gujarat University
Ahmedabad. |
| 2. Dr. Devendra Sharma
Vice-Chancellor
University of Indore
Indore. | |

CO-OPTED MEMBERS

Co-opted by President

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 Vice-Chancellor
 G. B. Pant University of
 Agriculture & Technology
 Pantnagar
2. Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa
 Vice-Chancellor
 Karnatak University
 Dharwar.

Co-opted by Standing Committee

1. Prof. M.V. Pylee
 Vice-Chancellor
 Cochin University
 Cochin.
2. Dr. (Mrs.) Hemlata Swarup
 Vice-Chancellor
 Kanpur University
 Kanpur.

Secretary & Treasurer

Dr. Amrik Singh

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

1981-82

1. Dr. S.N. Mehrotra
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Agra.
2. Prof. Syed Hamid
Vice-Chancellor
Aligarh Muslim University
Aligarh.
3. Prof. U. N. Singh
Vice-Chancellor
University of Allahabad
Allahabad.
4. Dr. H. D. Tandon
Director
All-India Institute of
Medical Sciences
New Delhi.
5. Shri A. Sambasiva Rao
Vice-Chancellor
Andhra University
Visakhapatnam.
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University,
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Faizabad.
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Dr. A.G. Sharma
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Awadhesh Pratap Singh
University
Rewa.
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Dr. Iqbal Narain
Vice-Chancellor
Banaras Hindu University
Varanasi.

10. Dr. M. N. Viswanathan
Vice-Chancellor
Bangalore University
Bangalore.
11. Prof. S.S. Nerh /
Dr. B.C. Parekh
Vice-Chancellor
M.S. University of Baroda,
Baroda.
12. Dr. Brajanath Mishra /
Dr. S.R. Mohanty
Administrator
Berhampur University
Berhampur.
13. Dr. M.Q. Towheed
Vice-Chancellor
Bhagalpur University
Bhagalpur.
14. Shri R.S. Trivedi /
Shri I.J. Dhruv
Vice-Chancellor,
Bhavnagar University
Bhavnagar.
15. Dr. Bavi Prakash /
Dr. B.N. Sharma
Vice-Chancellor
Bhopal University
Bhopal.
16. Prof. N. Dutt /
Prof. L.N. Mandal
Vice-Chancellor
Bidhan Chandra Krishi
Vishwavidyalaya
Nadiad Distt.
17. Dr. S.N. Kishore
Vice-Chancellor
Bihar University
Muzaffarpur.
18. Dr. C.R. Mitra
Director
Birla Institute of
Technology & Science
Pilani.
19. Prof. Ram Joshi
Vice-Chancellor
University of Bombay
Bombay.
20. Dr. G.N. Dwivedi /
Prof. Harbans Lal Sharma
Vice-Chancellor
Bundelkhand University
Jhansi.
21. Dr. Ramaranjan Mukherji
Vice-Chancellor
Burdwan University
Burdwan.

22. Dr. R.K. Poddar
Vice-Chancellor
University of Calcutta
Calcutta.
23. Prof. K.A. Jaleel
Vice-Chancellor
Calicut University
Calicut.
24. Dr. Ramesh Mohan
Director
Central Institute of English
and Foreign Languages
Hyderabad.
25. Dr. M.V. Pylee
Vice-Chancellor
Cochin University
Cochin.
26. Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao
Vice-Chancellor(Honorary)
Dakshina Bharat Hindi
Prachar Sabha
Madras.
27. Dr. Gurbakhsn Singh
Vice-Chancellor
University of Delhi
Delhi.
28. Dr. S.D. Gogoi
Vice-Chancellor
Dibrugarh University
Dibrugarh.
29. Dr. M. Aram
Vice-Chancellor
Gandhigram Rural Institute
Madurai.
30. Shri Uma Charan Ghildyal/
Shri B.D. Bhatt
Vice-Chancellor
Garhwal University
Srinagar (Garhwal).
31. Prof. J.M. Choudhary
Vice-Chancellor
University of Gauhati
Gauhati.
32. Shri G.C. Chaturvedi
Vice-Chancellor
University of Gorakhpur
Gorakhpur.
33. Shri Anand Sarup
Vice-Chancellor
Govind Ballabh Pant Universit
of Agricultural & Tech.
Pantnagar.
34. Shri R.B. Shukla
Vice-Chancellor
Gujarat Agricultural
University
Ahmedabad.
35. Shri Rasiklal J. Parikh
Vice-Chancellor
Gujarat Ayurveda University
Jamnagar.

36. Dr. M.N. Desai/
Shri K.S. Shastri
Vice-Chancellor
Gujarat University
Ahmedabad.
37. Shri D.J. Nayak
Vice-Chancellor
Gujarat Vidyapeeth
Ahmedabad.
38. Dr. K.S. Gill/
Dr. J.S. Grewal
Vice-Chancellor
Guru Nanak Dev University
Amritsar.
39. Dr. P.S. Lamba/
Dr. D.R. Bhumbra
Vice-Chancellor
Haryana Agricultural
University
Hissar.
40. Dr. L.P. Sinha
Vice-Chancellor
Himachal Pradesh
University
Simla.
41. Prof. B.S. Ramakrishnan
Vice-Chancellor
University of Hyderabad
Hyderabad.
42. Dr. H.K. Jain
Director
Indian Agricultural
Research Institute
New Delhi.
43. Prof. R.E. Bedford
Director
Indian Institute of
Technology
Bombay.
44. Dr. O.P. Jain
Director
Indian Institute of
Technology
New Delhi.
45. Prof. S. Sampath
Director
Indian Institute of
Technology
Kanpur.
46. Prof. Shankar Lal
Director
Indian Institute of
Technology
Kharagpur.
47. Prof. P.V. Indiresan
Director
Indian Institute of
Technology
Madras.

48. Prof. G.S. Marwaha
Director
Indian School of Mines
Dhanbad.
49. Dr. M.R. Gautam
Vice-Chancellor
Indrakala Sangeet
Vishwavidyalaya
Khairagarh.
50. Dr. Devendra Sharma
Vice-Chancellor
University of Indore
Indore.
51. Shri R. P. Naik
Vice-Chancellor
University of Jabalpur
Jabalpur.
52. Dr. M.M. Chakrabarty
Vice-Chancellor
Jadavpur University
Calcutta.
53. Prof. Satya Bhushan
Vice-Chancellor
University of Jammu
Jammu.
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Prof. S.V. Arya
Vice-Chancellor
Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi
Vishwavidyalaya
Jabalpur.
55. Dr. N. Shanmukha Rao/
Dr. G. Laxmi Narayana
Vice-Chancellor
Jawaharlal Nehru Techno-
logical University
Saifabad.
56. Prof. K.J. Mahale/
Dr. Y. Nayudamna
Vice-Chancellor
Jawaharlal Nehru University
New Delhi.
57. Dr. Har Swarup/
Dr. M. Robson/
Dr. K.K. Tiwari
Vice-Chancellor
Jiwaji University
Gwalior.
58. Dr. M.M. Mehta
Vice-Chancellor
University of Jodhpur
Jodhpur.
59. Prof. Jaffar Nizam
Vice-Chancellor
Kakatiya University
Vidyanarayapuri.
60. Dr. Sitangnu Mookerjee
Vice-Chancellor
Kalyani University
Kalyani.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>61. Dr. Jayaranta Mishra
Vice-Chancellor
K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit
Vishwavidyalaya
Darbhanga.</p> | <p>68. Dr. Vikas Mishra/
Shri M. Kuttappan
Vice-Chancellor
Kurukshetra University
Kurukshetra.</p> |
| <p>62. Dr. (Mrs) Hemlata Swarup
Vice-Chancellor
Kanpur University
Kanpur.</p> | <p>69. Dr. Shaligram Singh
Vice-Chancellor
L.N. Mithila University
Darbhanga.</p> |
| <p>63. Prof. S.S. Wodeyar/
Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa
Vice-Chancellor
Karnatak University
Dharwar.</p> | <p>70. Sri Grijia Prasad Pandey
Prof. R.P. Agarwal
Vice-Chancellor
University of Lucknow
Lucknow.</p> |
| <p>64. Dr. W.U. Malik
Vice-Chancellor
University of Kashmir
Srinagar.</p> | <p>71. Prof. G.R. Damodaran/
Dr. M. Santappa
Vice-Chancellor
University of Madras
Madras.</p> |
| <p>65. Dr. V.K. Sukumaran Nayar/
Dr. A.V. Varughese
Vice-Chancellor
University of Kerala
Trivandrum.</p> | <p>72. Dr. V.Sp. Manickam
Vice-Chancellor
Madurai Kamaraj University
Madurai.</p> |
| <p>66. Shri N. Kaleeswaran
Vice-Chancellor
Kerala Agricultural University
Trichur.</p> | <p>73. Dr. K.K. Mandal
Vice-Chancellor
Magadh University
Bodh Gaya.</p> |
| <p>67. Dr. P.V. Salvi
Vice-Chancellor
Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth
Dapoli.</p> | |

74. **Shri J.D. Gupta /
Shri Hardwari Lal
Vice-Chancellor
Maharshi Dayanand
University
Rohtak.**
75. **Dr. D.K. Salunkhe
Vice-Chancellor
Manatma Phule Krishi
Vidyapeeth
Rahuri, Distt.
Ahmednagar.**
76. **Dr. T. Ratho
Vice-Chancellor
Manipur University
Imphal.**
77. **Dr. B.R. Bhonsle
Vice-Chancellor
Marathwada University
Aurangabad.**
78. **Dr. V.S. Khuspe
Vice-Chancellor
Marathwada Krishi
Vidyapeeth
Parbhani.**
79. **Dr. Ram Lochan Singh
Vice-Chancellor
Meerut University
Meerut.**
80. **Prof K.S. Hegde
Vice-Chancellor
University of Mysore
Mysore.**
81. **Prof. B. Swami/
Prof. D. Bhaskara Reddy
Vice-Chancellor
Nagarjuna University
Nagarjunanagar.**
82. **Prof. W.M. Kalmegh/
Shri. J.P. Girri/
Shri C.B. Kadam
Vice-Chancellor
Nagpur University
Nagpur.**
83. **Dr. P.K. Ghosh
Vice-Chancellor
North Bengal University
Raja Rammohunpur.**
84. **Dr. S.C. Banwar/
Dr. B.D. Sharma
Vice-Chancellor
North Eastern Hill
University
Shillong.**
85. **Prof. G. Ram Reddy
Vice-Chancellor
Osmania University
Hyderabad.**

86. Prof. R.C. Paul
Vice-Chancellor
Panjab University
Chandigarh.
87. Dr. R. Shukhla/
Dr. S.P. Sinha
Vice-Chancellor
Patna University
Patna.
88. Prof. P. Sivalingam/
Dr. V.C. Kulandaiswamy
Vice-Chancellor
Perarignar Anna University
of Technology
Madras.
89. Prof. R.G. Takwale
Vice-Chancellor
University of Poona
Poona.
90. Shri I.C. Puri/
Dr. Sukhdev Singh
Vice-Chancellor
Punjab Agricultural
University
Ludhiana.
91. Dr. Bhagat Singh
Vice-Chancellor
Punjabi University
Patiala.
92. Dr. B.A. Chaugule/
Shri S.P. Upasani
Vice-Chancellor
Punjabrao Krishi
Vidyapeeth
Akola.
93. Dr. Devipada Bhatta Charya
Vice-Chancellor
Rabindra Bharati
University
Calcutta.
94. Dr. Iqbal Narain/
Prof. T.K.N. Unnithan
Vice-Chancellor
University of Rajasthan
Jaipur.
95. Dr. A.K. Dhan
Vice-Chancellor
Ranchi University
Ranchi.
96. Shri K.P. Chaube/
Dr. B.K. Shrivastava
Vice-Chancellor
Ravishankar University
Raipur.
97. Dr. Ramjilal Sahayak
Vice-Chancellor
Rourkhand University
Bareilly.

98. Dr. Jagdish Narain
Vice-Chancellor
University of Roorkee
Roorkee.
99. Dr. N.K. Sahu/
Dr. S. Sahu
Administrator
Sambalpur University
Sambalpur.
100. Dr. Gaurinath Shastri
Vice-Chancellor
Sampurnanand Sanskrit
Vishwavidyalaya
Varanasi.
101. Dr. R.M. Patel/
Shri K.N. Shah
Vice-Chancellor
Sardar Patel University
Vallabh Vidyanagar.
102. Dr. D.P. Jatar/
Dr. T.S. Murty
Vice-Chancellor
University of Saugar
Saugar.
103. Shri S.R. Dave
Vice-Chancellor
Saurashtra University
Rajkot.
104. Prof. R.K. Kanbarkar
Vice-Chancellor
Shivaji University
Kolhapur.
105. Dr. (Mrs) Jyoti H. Trivedi
Vice-Chancellor
S.N.D.T. Women's
University
Bombay.
106. Prof. K.S. Shastri/
Dr. G.J. Desai
Vice-Chancellor
South Gujarat University
Surat.
107. Prof. M.V. Ramasarma
Vice-Chancellor
Sri Venkateswara University
Tirupati.
108. Shri A. Venkataraman
Vice-Chancellor
Tamil Nadu Agricultural
University
Coimbatore.
109. Dr. M.S. Gore
Director
Tata Institute of Social
Sciences
Bombay.

110. Dr. R. Dwarakinath/
Dr. N.G. Perur
Vice-Chancellor
University of Agricultural
Sciences
Bangalore.

112. Dr. M.K. Rout
Vice-Chancellor
Utkal University
Vanl Vilhar
Bhubaneswar.

111. Dr. Rajnath Singh/
Shri P.N. Bhandari
Vice-Chancellor
University of Udaipur
Udaipur.

113. Shri Krishna Kumar Dave
Vice-Chancellor
Vikram University
Ujjain.

114. Dr. Amlan Dutta
Vice-Chancellor
Visva Bharati
Santiniketan.

NEW MEMBERS

115. Shri G.B.K. Hooja
Vice-Chancellor
Gurukulakangri
Vishwa vidyalaya
Hardwar.

116. Prof. R.N. Sakse
Vice-Chancellor
Kashi Vidyapeeth
Varanasi.

**Succession list of Presidents of the AIU and
the places where Annual Meetings were held**

	Name	Tenure	Place of meeting
1.	Rt. Hon'ble Dr. Sir Akbar Hydari Nawab-Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur Finance Member, Executive Council and Member, University Council. Osmania University, Hyderabad. (Dn.)	1925-27	Delhi and Banaras
2.	Sir R. Venkataratnam Naidu Vice-Chancellor University of Madras, Madras.	1927-28	Madras
3.	Prof. A. C. Woolner Vice-Chancellor Panjab University, Lahore.	1928-30	Patna and Dacca
4.	Principal A. B. Dhruva Pro-Vice-Chancellor Banaras Hindu University Banaras.	1930-31	Mysore
5.	Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart Principal Scottish Church College Calcutta.	1931-32	Lahore

6	Diwan Bahadur Sir K.R. Menon Vice-Chancellor University of Madras Madras.	1932-33	Hyderabad (Dn.)
7.	Prof. G.H. Langley Vice-Chancellor University of Dacca, Dacca.	1933-34	Delhi
8.	Prof. P.A. Wadia University of Bombay, Bombay	1934-35	Calcutta
9.	Mr. R. Littlehilles Vice-Chancellor University of Madras, Madras.	1935-36	Aligarh
10.	Pandit Amarnath Jha Professor of English University of Allahabad Allahabad.	1936-37	Nagpur
11.	Dr. C.R. Reddy Vice-Chancellor Andhra University Waltair.	1937-38	Allahabad
12.	Diwan Bahadur S.F. Runganadhan Vice-Chancellor University of Madras Madras.	1938-39	Bombay
13.	Rajakaryapravina N.S. Subha Rao Vice-Chancellor University of Mysore Mysore.	1939-40	Waltair

14.	Dr. A.C. Sen Gupta Director of Public Instructions and Secretary to Government Central Provinces and Berar Nagpur.	1940-41	Trivandrum
15.	Hon'ble Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerji 77, Ashutosh Mukerjee Road Calcutta.	1941-42	Annamalai- nagar
16.	Prof. A.B.A. Haleem Pro-Vice-Chancellor Aligarh Muslim University Aligarh.	1942-43	Mysore
17.	Sir S. Radhakrishnan Vice-Chancellor Banaras Hindu University Banaras	1943-44	Hyderabad (Dn.)
18.	Dr. Sachidanand Sinha Vice-Chancellor University of Patna, Patna.	1944-45	Patna
19.	Sir Maurice Gwyer Vice-Chancellor University of Delhi, Delhi.	1945-46	Colombo
20.	Dr. J.C. Chatterjee Vice-Chancellor University of Agra, Agra.	1946-47	Jaipur
21.	Prof. N.K. Sidhanta Dean, Faculty of Arts University of Lucknow Lucknow.	1947-48	Cuttack
22.	Sir A.L. Mudaliar Vice-Chancellor University of Madras, Madras.	1948-49	Madras

- | | | | |
|-----|---|---------|----------|
| 23. | Sir Ivor Jennings
Vice-Chancellor
University of Ceylon
Colombo. | 1949-50 | Banaras |
| 24. | Pandit K. L. Dubey
Vice-Chancellor
University of Nagpur
Nagpur. | 1950-51 | Rangoon |
| 25. | Dr. G.S. Mahajani
Vice-Chancellor
University of Rajputana
Jaipur. | 1951-52 | Delhi |
| 26. | Shri K.K. Handiqui
Vice-Chancellor
University of Gauhati
Gauhati. | 1952-53 | Waltair |
| 27. | Mr. Htin Aung
Rector
University of Rangoon
Rangoon. | 1953-54 | Mysore |
| 28. | Dr. Zakir Husain
Vice-Chancellor
Aligrah Muslim University
Aligarh. | 1954-55 | Patna |
| 29. | Dewan Anand Kumar
Vice-Chancellor
Panjab University
Solan (Simla Hills). | 1955-56 | Aligarh |
| 30. | Shrimati Hansa Mehta
Vice-Chancellor
M.S. University of Baroda
Baroda. | 1956-57 | Calcutta |

31.	Dr. V.S. Krishna Vice-Chancellor Andhra University Waltair.	1957-58	Peradeniya (Ceylon)
32.	Shri G.C. Chatterji Vice-Chancellor University of Rajasthan Jaipur.	1958-59	Chandigarh
33.	Dr. D.C. Pavate Vice-Chancellor Karnatak University, Dharwar.	1959-60	Baroda
34.	Sir Nicholas Attygalle Vice-Chancellor University of Ceylon Peradeniya	1960-61	Dharwar
35.	Dr. P. Parija Vice-Chancellor Utkal University Bhubaneswar.	1961-62	Tirupati
36.	Dr. S. Govindarajulu Vice-Chancellor Sri Venkateswara University Tirupati.	1962-63	Bombay
37.	Dr. Triguna Sen Vice-Chancellor Jadavpur University Calcutta.	1963-64	Varanasi
38.	Dr. A.C. Joshi Vice-Chancellor Panjab University, Chandigarh.	1964-65	Poona
39.	Dr. C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar Vice-Chancellor Annamalai University Annamalainagar.	1965-66	Mysore

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---------|-----------------------|
| 40. | Dr. (Mrs.) P. V. Thackersey
Vice-Chancellor
S.N.D.T. Women's University
Bombay. | 1966-67 | Delhi |
| 41. | Dr. D.S. Reddi
Vice-Chancellor
Osmania University
Hyderabad. | 1967-68 | Jaipur |
| 42. | Prof. S.K. Bose
Director
Indian Institute of Technology
Powai, Bombay. | 1968-69 | Vallabh
Vidyanagar |
| 43. | Dr. P.K. Kelkar
Director
Indian Institute of Technology
Kanpur. | 1969-70 | Madurai |
| 44. | Shri Suraj Bhan
Vice-Chancellor
Panjab University
Chandigarh. | 1970-71 | Patna |
| 45. | Dr. A.G. Pawar
Vice-Chancellor
Shivaji University
Kolhapur. | 1971-72 | Agra |
| 46. | Prof. R.N. Dogra
Director
Indian Institute of Technology
New Delhi. | | |
| 47. | Dr. K. L. Shrimali
Vice-Chancellor
Banaras Hindu University
Varanasi
(from 1.7.1972) | 1972-73 | Kolhapur |

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|-----|--|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 48. | Shri Kirpal Singh Narang
Vice-Chancellor
Punjabi University
Patiala.
(From 1. 7. 73) | 1973-74 | Kharagpur |
| 49. | Dr. D. P. Singh
Vice-Chancellor
G.B. Pant University of
Agri. & Tech.
Pantnagar.
(upto 16. 1. 75) | 1974-75 | |
| 50. | Shri I.J. Patel
Vice-Chancellor
Gujarat University
Ahmedabad.
(upto 30. 6. 76) | { 1974-75
1975-76 | IIT Delhi
Tirupati |
| 51. | Dr. S.N. Sen
Vice-Chancellor
University of Calcutta
Calcutta.
(upto 31. 10. 76) | | |
| 52. | Dr. S.M. Singh 'Suman'
Vice-Chancellor
Vikram University
Ujjain. | (1976-77
{ 1977-78 | Coimbatore
Rajkot |
| 53. | Dr. L.S. Negi
Vice-Chancellor
Himachal Pradesh University
Simla.
(upto 8. 9. 78) | | |

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|-----|--|----------------------|---|
| 54 | Dr. C.R. Mitra
Director
Birla Institute of Technology
and Science
Pilani
(from 9.9.1978) | { 1978-79
1979-80 | Patiala
Burdwan |
| 55. | Dr. Ramaranjan Mukherji
Vice-Chancellor
University of Burdwan
Burdwan.
(w.e.f. 1.4.1980) | 1980-81 | New Delhi a
Special Meet
in May 1980,
Hyderabad. |
| 56. | Prof. G.S. Marwaha
Director
Indian School of Mines
Dhanbad. | 1981-82 | New Delhi a
Special Meet
in May 1980
Bombay. |

SUCCESSION LIST OF SECRETARIES

	Tenure
1. Prof. N.S. Subba Rao University Professor of Economics and Principal Maharaja's College, Mysore.	1925-27
2. Prof. P. Seshadri Dean, Faculty of Commerce, University of Agra,	1927-32
3. Prof. A.R. Wadia Professor of Philosophy Maharaja's College, Mysore.	1932-37
4. Prof. N.K. Sidhanta Dean, Faculty of Arts and Professor of English, University of Lucknow,	1937-42
5. Prof. H.K. Sherwani Head of the Department of History Osmania University, Hyderabad (Deccan).	1942-45
6. Shri K. P. Sinha Principal G. B. B. College Muzaffarpur.	1945-47
7. Dr. J. C. Chatterji 10 A, Cavalry Lines, Delhi.	1947
8. Prof. Samuel Mathai Inder Villa, Roopnagar, Delhi.	1948-53

9. Prof. V.K. Aiyappan Pillai 1954-62
Pycrofts Gardens, Nungumbakam,
Madras.
 10. Dr. B.D. Laroia 1962-65
2, Babar Lane, New Delhi.
 11. Dr. Amrik Singh 1965-73
C-217, Defence Colony, New Delhi.
 12. Shri Anjni Kumar 1969-70 and
(Officiating Secretary) 1973-75
E-839, Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi
 13. Dr. Amrik Singh 1975-78
2/26, Sarva Priya Vihar, New Delhi-110016.
 14. Shri M.S. Ramamurthy 1978-79
(Officiating Secretary)
53/52, Ramjas Road,
New Delhi-110 005.
 15. Dr. Amrik Singh 1979
2/26, Sarva Priya Vihar (Continuing)
New Delhi-110 016.
(rejoined on 15 Oct. 1979)
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Awadhesh Pratap Singh University	2
Kerala Agricultural University	3
Nagarjuna University	3
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Gulbarga University	3
Mangalore University	3
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PRESIDENT AIU

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